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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FIVE 'PUPPET AGENTS, HOOLIGANS' CAPTURED AT SEA

BK260754 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, in a recent issue, carried the following story about the combatants of the Minh Hai naval group, who resourcefully arrested a whole gang of pirates:

One day in mid-July, a boat bearing plate No 01 of the Minh Hai naval group stationed in Minh Chau village, Cam Pha District [Quang Ninh Province], left an island for a fishing trip. When the boat was some 10 nautical miles from the wharf, combatant (Nguyen Gia Bong) sighted a boat ahead of him. He immediately reported to the boat captain on the presence of this strange boat about 3 nautical miles away.

After he sighted the boat himself, the captain ordered an intensive observation of its movement in preparation for combat. The Minh Hai naval boat increased its speed and moved closer to the strange boat. When he was within sight of the boat, the captain had combatant (Nguyen Lam) send a signal. The strange boat did not answer but turned and sped away in the northeastern direction. The captain ordered a warning shot. After boat No 1 fired a salvo, the strange boat ran away at full speed and we chased it. The distance between the two boats gradually narrowed; our combatants were alert and ready in their positions.

Boat No 01 was now very close to its target. Aboard the fleeing boat were 8 persons who were all later arrested. They were former puppet agents and hooligans residing in Danang. They had been at sea for several days and nights during which they had committed five robberies. This time, faced with the resourceful, courageous and valiant spirit of the cadres and combatants of the Minh Hai naval group, the reactionaries were caught in the net of justice.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BORDER DEFENSE WORK--The Quang Ninh Provincial Party Standing Committee recently convened a meeting to discuss tasks in the border areas and local military work in order to meet the requirements for defending the border, striving for combat readiness and carrying out production in the new situation. Quang Ninh Province has satisfactorily carried out four important tasks--building forces, organizing combat, and drafting a people's war plan; consolidating political bases; strengthening the maintenance of security, and building the economy in coordination with national defense in the border areas. With the spirit of all people in the province are of the same mind, [as printed] the entire province is a battlefield, and giving priority to the frontline, people in the rear have contributed tens of thousands of workdays and the administration has invested millions of dong to build roads, wharves, loading sites, fortifications and fences to defend the border. The communications, transportation, commerce and culture sectors have also paid attention to ensuring that the frontline compatriots and combatants have an increasingly better life. The people and the armed forces are enthusiastically engaging in productive labor, achieving combat readiness and preparing to fight and win victory. [Text] [BK221025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 21 Aug 80]

HAU GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--Another 1,300 youths in Hau Giang Province reported for military service between 5 and 10 August, bringing to more than 4,000 the number of youths who have joined the armed forces in the first phase of the 1980 troop recruitment and overfulfilling the planned norm by 25 percent. Chau Thanh District took the lead among localities in the province in this phase. [BK211227 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80]

BEN TRE PUBLIC SECURITY ACTIVITIES--By closely coordinating with the local army and people, the Ben Tre provincial public security sector has been able to maintain political security and prevent illegal sea crossing and intrusion. Along with reeducating hoodlums and suppressing other criminals, the sector has adopted measures necessary to insure security in sensitive areas. With the help of the local people, public security units in the province have successfully suppressed reactionary political organizations and prevented many cases of illegal departure by sea. Ben Tre has also set up some 3,550 people's security teams. [BK211229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80]

ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS TRIED--Hanoi, VNA, August 21--A public trial has been held by the people's court in Ninh Hoa District in the central coastal province of Phu Khanh to try a group of persons who stole a boat and other property from fishermen in an attempt to illegally flee abroad. On January 29 of this year, the group, led by Le Men, Trieu Gai and Nguyen Gao stole a motor boat belonging to the Dong Nai Fishing Enterprise in Ninh Hoa District. They used arms to rob seven fishing boats of fuel, food and other property. They were arrested before reaching international waters. Le Men and his collaborators received prison terms ranging from 12 to 20 years. Another court in Tuy Hoa District in the same province, tried Le Van Luong, Vu Ngoc Hung and Nguyen Ngoc Ky on similar charges. On July 29, 1979, this group used knives to rob a fisherman of his boat in the town of Tuy Hoa. They were arrested by the militia on their way to the open sea on the following day. Luong was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment while the other two were given each 12 years. [Text] [OW211717 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 21 Aug 80]

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV RELEASES MEMORANDUM ON TENSION IN S.E. ASIA

OW261559 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26--The causes of tension in Southeast Asia and appropriate proposals for easing it are explained in a memorandum released here today by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The document reads in full as follows:

M E M O R A N D U M
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

The government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam deems it necessary to explain the truth about current tension in South-east Asia, and to propose appropriate means of settling this situation.

Part 1

Where Does the Threat to the Security of Thailand
And to Peace and Stability in South-East Asia Come From?

Thai ruling circles and a number of other people consider that the situation in Kampuchea and the presence of Vietnamese troops there constitutes a threat to Thailand and is the reason for the lack of peace and stability in this region.

What is the truth?

1. Over the past 40 years, South-east Asia has been one of the most unstable regions in the world, a region in which there has been unremitting war and no peace. It was an important theatre of operations during World War Two; after 1945, many South-east Asian countries were victims of colonial wars waged by the French, British and Dutch colonialists; then came the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Indochina. Over the past 30 years and more, the Chinese ruling circles, acting through Maoist organizations and the Agency of Chinese Nationals, and by other means, have fomented civil

wars and disturbances in Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, engineered a coup d'etat in Indonesia, and made claims on the territory of several South-east Asian countries. China has clearly revealed its designs to monopolize control of the eastern sea. (The maps published by China since 1950 show China's southern sea borders extending to within 12 miles of the coasts of Viet Nam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, and thus ignoring those countries' exclusive economic zones and continental shelves.) China used force to seize the Vietnamese Hoang Sa Archipelago (Paracels) in January 1974, and is claiming sovereignty over the Vietnamese Truong Sa Archipelago (Spratleys). After the U.S. imperialists' defeat in Indochina, the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing worked through the Genocidal Pol Pot Regime to turn Kampuchea into a springboard for expansion; waged a war of aggression against Viet Nam from two directions; seriously threatened Laos; and stirred up opposition between the A.S.E.A.N. and the Indochinese Countries, while continuing assistance to Maoist rebellions against the administrations of South-east Asian countries.

Thus, the real causes undermining independence, peace and stability in this region from the early 40's til 1975 were militarism, colonialism, U.S. imperialism and the Chinese reactionaries. And at present, the policy of big-nation expansion and hegemony pursued by the Beijing ruling circles [word indistinct] in collusion with the U.S. imperialists constitutes a general, direct and long-term threat to the independence, peace and stability of the countries in this part of the world. On the other hand, along with the struggle of South-east Asian peoples, the tenacious and victorious fight of the three Indochinese peoples against colonialism, U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionists has removed obstacles to the development of the countries in this region, and made a great contribution to the defence of peace and stability in South-east Asia and in the world. History has shown that the Soviet Union has always been a friend of the South-east Asian peoples, and that it has strongly supported the struggle for peace, independence and prosperity waged by the three Indochinese countries and by the peoples of other countries in this region.

2. Despite their defeats in Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Laos in 1979, the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing have not abandoned their hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries in an attempt to achieve their expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions in South-east Asia. They still entertain great illusions about taking advantage of the current rainy season to intensify their activities against the three Indochinese countries. In collusion with the United States, and through the agency of Thailand, they are striving to push remnant pol pot troops and other Khmer reactionaries back to Kampuchea from Thailand for the purpose of disrupting the Kampuchean revolution and maintaining hostilities along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Meanwhile they are conducting a feverish international campaign (?aimed) at retaining a seat in the United Nations for the pol pot clique, dissuading other countries from recognizing the People's Revolutionary Council of

Kampuchea, undermining the trend towards a dialogue between the A.S.E.A.N. countries and Viet Nam, and wrecking peace and stability in South-east Asia. At the same time, the Beijing reactionaries have stepped up their anti-Viet Nam activities in all fields: delaying the 3rd round of the Viet Nam-China talks; sending more troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border; intensifying armed provocations and violations of Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty on land, in the air and on the sea; imposing an economic blockade; conducting a psychological war; continuing attempts to foment disturbances in Viet Nam from within; making more threats to "launch another attack on Viet Nam." They have increasingly intimidated and threatened Laos, and have stepped up their attempts to bring about a "peaceful evolution" and foment disturbances in Laos, to drive a wedge between Laos, Viet Nam and Kampuchea, and to undermine the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries. The so-called "voluntary repatriation" and a series of armed provocations initiated by Thailand along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai incursion into Lao territory along the Mekong River, Thailand's closing of its border with Laos, and the current slander campaign against Viet Nam, are all calculated, coordinated parts of Beijing's overall criminal scheme.

Public opinion has no choice but to be vigilant in view of the feverish activities of the U.S. authorities as they increase their collusion with the Beijing expansionists in the manoeuvres against the three Indochinese countries. The Carter administration has joined China in a loud slander campaign against Viet Nam and has helped the Thai ruling circles step up violations of Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty: it organized an urgent air-lift of infantry weapons, tanks and heavy artillery to Thailand and sent more U.S. military personnel to Thailand, and its warships have visited Thailand. It has put pressure on A.S.E.A.N. to become a military alliance, and is going ahead with plans to establish new B.52 strategic bomber bases in Australia...

3. Over the past 40 years, all aggressors of the three Indochinese countries have tried to mask their designs and justify their acts of aggression as "opposition to the danger of communist expansion."

In 1979, China and the United States conducted a succession of slander campaign accusing Viet Nam of "aggressing Kampuchea," "exporting refugees," "using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea," "creating famine to exterminate the Kampuchean nation," "invading Thailand"...however, the facts about the events of the past year and more have given the lie to these slanderous allegations. Now they have concocted a story about a so-called Vietnamese threat to Thailand, designed to trigger off anti-Vietnam campaign.

Is Viet Nam a threat to Thailand?

Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea have never sent troops to Thailand at any time in history. But Laos and Kampuchea have often been victims of Thai aggression, in the same way as Viet Nam has been a victim of Chinese aggression, as well as being invaded three times by Thai troops.

During the past 40 years alone, Thailand has twice sent troops to invade the Indochinese countries: in 1940 it sent troops to seize four Kampuchean provinces and a part of the territory of Laos on the western bank of the Mekong River; and in the 60's it sent troops to Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea to participate in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. In addition, it has twice during the past 40 years allowed enemies of the three Indochinese countries to use Thai territory as a base against them: during the 60's, the United States established military bases for the Kampuchean and Lao reactionaries' activity against the three Indochinese countries. In the late 50's and early 60's, Thailand opposed the policy of neutrality of Kampuchea and Laos. Some members of the Thai ruling circles still nurture big-nation ambitions of incorporating Laos and Kampuchea into Thailand's sphere of influence. There is absolutely no question of Viet Nam threatening aggression against Thailand: there is only a question of China, the main aggressor Viet Nam has had to contend with throughout history, and Thailand, the main aggressor Kampuchea and Laos have had to contend with throughout history, colluding against the three Indochinese countries.

Throughout their long history, as well as during the past 100 years and more, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have been the frequent victims of external aggressive forces. The colonialists, the militarists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists have all had ambitions to dominate all three Indochinese countries. They have considered the three countries to be one single battlefield, and yet at the same time they have sought to sow division among them, to arouse national enmity, and to pit the three countries against each other. The peoples of the three countries have at any given point in time always had the same common enemy. In order to gain and defend their independence and freedom, it is therefore of vital importance that the three nations be closely united to fight their common enemy. It was in this spirit that Viet Nam sent troops on three occasions to fight the common enemy shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. On both of the first two occasions, the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn after the war had ended. At present, there are Vietnamese armed forces in Laos and Kampuchea under the Viet Nam-Laos and Viet Nam-Kampuchea treaties of peace, friendship and cooperation, in order to defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the life of peaceful labour of each people. While fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnamese troops have never gone beyond the territories of the three countries, and war has never spread outside the Indochinese peninsula. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos threatens nobody; it only serves to extend mutual assistance in defending the independence and freedom of each country against the forces of aggression and those who would sabotage the peace and stability of the countries in this region.

The Thai authorities have on many occasions rejected Viet Nam's proposal that Viet Nam and Thailand sign a treaty of non-aggression on the grounds that there is no threat from Viet Nam; in the meantime, they have joined

China and the United States in raising a hullabaloo about a so-called danger of aggression from Viet Nam. As a matter of fact, what China, the United States and Thailand want is for the Vietnamese side alone to make commitments, so as to tie its hands while Thailand has a free hand to interfere in Kampuchea and Laos, and to act against Vietnam without encountering any reports.

4. Although the Beijing reactionaries pretend to be concerned about the security of Thailand, they are in fact, drawing the latter into a dangerous trap. In furtherance of its expansionist and hegemonist aims China always tries to get other countries involved in confrontation and war, [so] that it can sit on the sidelines and benefit from the situation. It is making every possible effort to transform the hostility between itself and the Indochinese countries into hostility between Thailand and the Asean countries on the one hand, and the Indochinese countries on the other. China wants to foster and equip the remnant pol pot troops through the agency of Thailand, to use Thai territory as a springboard for prolonged "guerrilla warfare" against the Kampuchean people, in order to create tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. In the past China was prepared to fight the United States to the last Vietnamese, and more recently tried through the pol pot clique, to fight Viet Nam to the last Kampuchean; similarly, Beijing's wild plan now is actually to fight Kampuchea and Viet Nam to the last Thai. The reactionary ruling circles in Beijing are trying hard to pit the Asean countries against Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, in order to weaken the three Indochinese countries and destabilize the Asean countries. These efforts to further China's hegemonistic schemes are similar to its efforts to get NATO involved in a confrontation with the Warsaw Bloc and to involve the United States in a war with the Soviet Union so that all parties are weakened, and China, remaining an onlooker, may achieve world hegemony.

In short, the strategic calculations of the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing run completely counter to the interests of the South-east Asian peoples, which are peace, stability and cooperation among the countries of this region; they also run counter to the interests of world peace and international cooperation.

Part 2

How To Preserve Peace and Stability in South-East Asia and Settle the Tension Along the Kampuchean-Thai Border

1. From the above analysis, it can be seen that if a durable and lasting peace and stability are to be established in South-east Asia, it is essential to block China's policy of using military force, threats of aggression and subversive activities against the three Indochinese countries, and indulging in subversive activities against the other South-east Asian countries through the agency of Maoist rebels, with the aim of expansion and hegemony in South-east Asia; one must respect the national rights of the peoples in this region,

particularly the right of the Kampuchean people to get rid of the genocidal pol pot regime--an agent of Beijing's expansionism--and to build their country, Kampuchea, in accordance with their aspirations.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is the result of China using the stooge pol pot-long wavy clique against Kampuchea and Viet Nam and of Chinese threats to the national rights of Kampuchea and Viet Nam. As soon as China has ceased its threats to the peace and security of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, and when the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea requests it, the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn.

The key to a settlement of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" lies in China terminating its policy of hostility towards the three Indochinese countries. But China is treacherously trying to create a diversion, by pitting Thailand and other A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries, in order to destroy peace and stability in South-east Asia.

The A.S.E.A.N. and the Indochinese countries have differences, but they share common interests, namely peace, stability and cooperation which they need in order to develop themselves into prosperous countries, each in its own way. Both the Indochinese countries and the five A.S.E.A.N. countries have to take care of their security. It is necessary for them to respect each other's legitimate interests. The A.S.E.A.N. and the Indochinese countries should put aside their differences to promote relations of lasting cooperation and friendship on the basis of mutual understanding, respect for each other's legitimate interests, and peaceful coexistence without foreign interference. Such is the spirit and essential contents of the peace proposals put forward in the joint communique of the First Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries, held in Phnom Penh on January 5, 1980, proposals which were further elaborated in the statement of the Second Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries, held in Vientiane on July 17 and 18, 1980. Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea attach particular importance to their relations with Thailand. Good relations between Thailand and the Indochinese countries constitute an important factor contributing to peace and stability in South-east Asia, and the three Indochinese countries have asserted their respect for Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its present borders. It is necessary to point out here that commitments cannot be expected of one side only. The Thai side should also show its goodwill, not only in words but by practical deeds. The Thai people themselves demand that the Bangkok authorities act in the legitimate national interests of Thailand itself, and not on behalf of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic ambition.

2. While efforts are being made to establish a South-east Asian region of peace and stability and to remove the obstacles created by Beijing's policy of expansion and hegemony, an immediate and urgent problem is to find an early solution to the potentially explosive situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

To this end, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has put forward a 4-point proposal.

The Thai ruling circles have rejected the proposal of the Kampuchean side, and the Asean countries issued a joint 12-point statement in Manila on August 1, 1980.

By comparing the respective stands taken by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and by Thailand, one can clearly see where the goodwill is, and which is the correct and fair path to peace and stability on the Kampuchean-Thai border and a contribution to peace and stability in South-east Asia.

A. On a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has proposed that "Kampuchea and Thailand undertake to maintain peace and stability in border areas and to refrain from using these areas as springboards from which to violate each other's sovereignty," and

"To establish a demilitarized zone in border areas between the two countries; and to set up a two-party joint commission to implement the agreements ensuring peace and stability on the border and reach agreement on a form of international control."

The Thai side has rejected the Kampuchean proposal on the grounds that Thailand is not a party to the conflict in Kampuchea and that there are only military clashes between opposing sides on Kampuchean territory. However, it is well-known that over the past year and more, the situation in Kampuchea has become increasingly stable, and that military clashes have taken place not inside Kampuchean territory, but in Kampuchean-Thai border areas where remnant pol pot troops and other reactionary Khmer groups have infiltrated from Thailand into Kampuchea for disruptive activities with the protection and assistance of Thailand. Military clashes on the Kampuchean-Thai border along with massive concentrations of armed forces on both sides of the border have led to a very tense and explosive situation which is causing concern to world opinion. All the measures proposed by the Thai side (establishing safe swelling areas, U.N. control...) are related to the situation on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border. This in itself reveals that there are destabilizing factors on both sides of the border between the two countries. For more than a year and particularly since June 1980, some people in the Thai ruling circles have raised a constant hue and cry about a "threat to the security of Thailand from Kampuchea"; yet, now they claim that there is no problem on the Kampuchean-Thai border. From this, it can only be concluded that their propaganda over the past year and more concerning a threat to Thailand has consisted of sheer fabrications, designed to give them a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and to cover up the fact that they are trying hard to help the pol pot clique and other reactionary Khmer groups use sanctuaries in Thailand to oppose the Kampuchean people.

The Thai ruling circles have also maintained that the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the Thai side of the border amounts to a loss of Thai sovereignty over the said zone and a sacrifice by Thailand of a part of its territory...If they fear a loss of Thai sovereignty, why then do they demand the establishment of a demilitarized zone of peace inside Kampuchea?

Thailand has proposed the establishment only on Kampuchean territory of a demilitarized zone of peace, where the Kampuchean government's power would be abolished and replaced by U.N. authority; whereas on the Thai side of the border there would only be U.N. observers stationed. Thus Thailand clearly wants to abolish the sovereignty of Kampuchea over a part of Kampuchean territory, to set up a state within a state, and by the presence of U.N. observers to legalise the "sanctuaries" of the Khmer reactionaries in Thai-Kampuchean border areas. It wants to remove the presence of the Kampuchean armed forces from Kampuchean border areas, while the Thai armed forces, including artillery and the air force, would have a right to be stationed close to the border, thus posing a constant threat to Kampuchea's sovereignty and territory, and would also be free to support the reactionary Khmer groups which infiltrate into Kampuchea to oppose the Kampuchean revolution, without fear of counter-attack.

As is well-known, the remnant pol pot troops and other reactionary Khmer groups in Kampuchea are now only armed bandit groups hiding in Kampuchean-Thai border areas. In Thailand and a number of other South-east Asian countries, there are also anti-government armed Maoist rebel groups; will it now be considered necessary to establish demilitarized zones of peace in Thailand and other South-east Asian countries to provide those Maoist rebels with safe sanctuaries under U.N. aegis as well? Don't the various countries have a right to take necessary security measures to punish armed rebels opposing the people?

Thailand's proposal is clearly designed not to avoid clashes and ease tension, but, instead, to violate the sovereignty of Kampuchea and interfere in its internal affairs, in keeping with Beijing's schemes. On the other hand, according to the proposal of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the demilitarized zone would only mean an absence of armed forces and of military activity in or across the area specified by the two sides; the civilian administrative services of each side are to continue exercising their authority and civilians are to live and carry on their normal work in the demilitarized zone; international control in the demilitarized zone is to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of respect for each country's sovereignty. In short, the purpose of the demilitarized zone as proposed by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is to avoid armed clashes, to preserve peace and stability in border areas, to safeguard the sovereignty and security of each country, and to protect the normal life of the people of the two countries in border areas.

B. On the problem of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand and humanitarian aid.

Points 2 and 3 in the 4-point proposal of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea have put forward measures for a correct settlement of these humanitarian problems. However, the Thai side has adamantly stuck to its untenable stand.

The Thai ruling circles hold that it is necessary to establish safe dwelling areas or a demilitarized zone of peace on Kampuchean territory to ensure safety for the refugees. If they are really concerned about the safety of the refugees, why do they not move them to centres far from combat areas, or to third countries, in accordance with their wishes? Why have they brought Kampuchean refugees to the very areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border where military clashes are taking place, and then demanded that their safety be guaranteed? Why have they turned refugee camps into sanctuaries for the reactionary Khmer armed forces? Why have they used the repatriation of refugees as a cover for the military infiltrations of the reactionary Khmer forces into Kampuchea? If they really have humanitarian concerns, why have they deliberately turned the refugee and relief issues into political conflicts and provocations leading to military clashes?

It is common knowledge that the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand include civilians who left their country because of famine, because of the fear of war, or because of coercion from remnant pol pot troops compelling them to flee with them. Mixed with the civilian refugees are fairly large numbers of remnant pol pot troops and other armed Khmer reactionaries, who are also regarded as refugees by Thailand. Under the 1949 Geneva Convention on neutral status and the 1951 convention on refugee status, the remnant pol pot troops and the other armed Khmer forces opposing the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea who have fled Thailand, are not to be regarded as refugees. They must be disarmed and concentrated in separate camps far from combat zones. However, the Thai side has allowed the armed Khmer reactionaries to remain in refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and to control these camps; and now it demands that these camps be moved inside Kampuchea territory to so-called "demilitarized zones of peace" exclamation so the Thai ruling circles are not interested in ensuring the safety of the refugees. The point is that because the pol pot clique is no longer in control of the population or land in Kampuchea, the humanitarian label has to be used to create refugee camps which can be placed under the control of the armed Khmer reactionaries, and thus establish a foothold for them inside Kampuchea. If we really are considering refugees, what other country has established inviolable sanctuaries on its territory to encourage refugees to settle there?

On the pretext of giving aid on a fair basis to both sides: the Thai ruling circles insist on the distribution of relief goods on the Thai-Kampuchean border and transportation of the same by land across the border. What is the real situation? Over the past year and more, three-fourths of the relief goods from western countries channelled through international humanitarian organization have been sent to the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, and only one-fourth has been delivered inside Kampuchean territory. Many

objective observers have affirmed that hardly any of the relief goods have actually reached the Kampuchean refugees: almost all of them have fallen into the hands of the pol pot clique and the other Khmer reactionaries. In November 1979, U.S. Congresswoman Holtzman visited a refugee camp on the Thailand-Kampuchea border and said that she had found "pol pot soldiers looking healthy and well-fed while children were starving" (VOA, November 5, 1979). Various people in Thai ruling circles have even brazenly tried to pressure the international organizations to distribute relief goods on the Thai-Kampuchean border, threatening that otherwise, Thailand would deny air and sea transport facilities for goods going from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. In 1979 there was famine in Kampuchea, but the situation was not so serious as was loudly claimed by the propaganda machines of Thailand, China and the United States. The famine in Kampuchea was deliberately exaggerated, and figures topping the million mark were bandied about (while there were in fact only 150,000 refugees). The purpose was to misuse the humanitarian aid label to supply the Khmer reactionaries; to entice Kampucheans to flee to Thailand as refugees so as to have a source of new recruits for their political and military forces; to create instability along the Kampuchean border; to facilitate infiltration into Kampuchea for disruptive activities against the Kampuchean revolutionary power; and to misuse the humanitarian aid and enrich a number of people in Thailand.

The Thai ruling circles claimed that they had allowed the voluntary repatriation of refugees on humanitarian grounds. If this was really so, why did they adamantly refuse to negotiate, and unilaterally take measures to be imposed on Kampuchea, when the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea stated its readiness to negotiate such repatriation? Obviously they wanted to use the refugees to further their political and military designs. In the dry season of 1979, when the remnant pol pot troops faced the prospect of disintegration, they opened the border to them and used food to entice Kampucheans to flee to Thailand as refugees. When the rainy season set in, and the pol pot clique and the other reactionary Khmer groups imagined that they might be able to indulge in disruptive activities under cover of favourable weather conditions, Thailand pushed the refugees back across the border, which was tantamount to using civilians, including women and children as shield behind which to send back Khmer reactionaries, after they had recuperated and been better equipped to fight the Kampuchean people. This is the truth about the massive and brutal driving of tens of thousands of refugees back across the border during the 1979 rainy season. This is also the essence of the so-called "voluntary repatriation plan" that the Thai ruling circles are trying hard to carry out in the current rainy season.

The proposals of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea constitute practical measures for a good solution to the refugee and relief problem, through negotiations and cooperation between the two sides and with international organizations. They have humanitarian aims, will contribute to peace and stability in the border areas of the two countries, and are based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and Thailand. Any measure put forward under a humanitarian label which has not been negotiated and which tramples upon Kampuchea's sovereignty cannot be carried out.

C. On the form of negotiations.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has shown great flexibility and much goodwill with regard to the negotiating method: the negotiations may be conducted directly, or indirectly through a country representing Kampuchea and another representing Thailand, or through an intermediary to be mutually agreed upon.

The Thai side has refused to negotiate with the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea on the grounds that it does not recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, we should here recall that over the past 20 years, the United States and Viet Nam have conducted negotiations and signed agreements three times, but have still not recognized each other (the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina, the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, and the 1973 Paris agreement on Viet Nam). Furthermore, in 1955, although Viet Nam and Thailand had not recognized each other, their Red Cross societies conducted negotiations in Rangoon and reached an agreement on the repatriation of Vietnamese residents in Thailand. In international relations, there are many examples of countries entering into negotiations to settle disputes even though they have not recognized each other.

The Thai side also holds that the proposals of the three Indochinese countries are designed to make it recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. But the latter has made it clear that it does not link the recognition question with negotiations. As a matter of fact, various U.N. organizations have negotiated with the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to organize the humanitarian relief work even though the council has not yet recovered its rightful seat at the United Nations.

The only possible conclusion which can be drawn is that the reason put forward by the Thai side is sheer fabrication and sophistry. As a matter of fact, some people in the Bangkok ruling circles, under Beijing's pressure, do not want negotiations in any form whatsoever: they only want to impose unilateral measures which are tantamount to crude violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty.

In short, the measures proposed by the Thai side are aimed not at easing tension and preserving peace and stability in South-east Asia, but only at achieving collusion with the Bellicose elements in Beijing in order to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, encroach upon its sovereignty and oppose the three Indochinese countries. Together with China, Thailand has created tension along the Thailand-Kampuchea border, and has used the Kampuchean refugee problem and the humanitarian relief issue in Kampuchea in an attempt to bring about a situation in which there are two forces and two zones in Kampuchea. It has also demanded a political solution to the so-called Kampuchean problem in keeping with the interests of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and the Thai reactionaries' "great-Thai-ism." This is a short-sighted and dangerous policy at variance with the true interests of the Thai people, detrimental to Thailand itself and to peace and stability in South-east Asia.

The 4-point proposal put forward at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam in Vientiane is a reasonable, logical and fair one which respects the legitimate interests of Kampuchea and Thailand. This is the correct path to peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and it safeguards the sovereignty and security of both countries. The serious stand and the goodwill of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, and of the three Indochinese countries, are winning increasingly broad approval from world public opinion, which regards them as a positive factor for easing tension and contributing both to peace, stability and cooperation in South-east Asia and to world peace.

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The just cause of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea enjoys broad approval and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and from peace-and-justice-loving people throughout the world. The trend towards peace, cooperation and friendship among South-east Asian nations is developing because it is the earnest aspiration of hundreds of millions of South-east Asians. All attempts by the Chinese expansionists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to oppose Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos and to pit the Asean countries against the Indochinese countries are doomed to dismal failure.

Hanoi, August 26, 1980

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION VISIT--Hanoi VNA August 22--Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam received here today the visiting delegation of the Swedish Workers Communist Party [SWCP] led by its president, Rolf Hagel. Present at the reception were Vu Oanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of its commission for organization, and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee. Le Thanh Nghi warmly welcomed the visit of Rolf Hagel and his party to Viet Nam as a contribution to strengthening the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and the two peoples. He wished constant development and consolidation of this friendship. On behalf of the Central Committee of the VCP, Le Thanh Nghi expressed sincere gratitude to the SWCP and the entire working people of Sweden for their active support to the Vietnamese people's efforts in construction and defence in the past and at present. Rolf Hagel voiced his profound admiration for the Vietnamese people's devotion to reconstruction and national defence. He reaffirmed the continuous support of the SWCP and the entire working people of Sweden for the Vietnamese people's just cause. [Text] [OW221645 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON TRADE UNIONS' CONFEDERATION MEETING

OW241729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] met in Hanoi from 19 to 23 August to review the implementation of its fourth resolution and issue a resolution on the trade unions' urgent tasks.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and VCTU chairman, opened the conference by reviewing the implementation of the VCTU Executive Committee's resolution since October 1979.

Regarding the coming tasks, the conference participants unanimously noted that socialist construction, national defense and implementation of state plans for 1980 and subsequent years require our workers, civil servants and trade unions to fulfill heavy, great and urgent tasks. All trade union activities of various sectors and echelons must aim at developing the mastery of workers and civil servants and at satisfactorily implementing the VCTU Executive Committee's fifth resolution on the urgent tasks of stabilizing and developing industrial production, supporting and stepping up agricultural production, stabilizing and taking care of the livelihood of workers and civil servants and effectively overcoming all negative aspects among cadres, workers and civil servants.

The conference participants discussed specific measures to assist the trade unions, sectors and echelons in satisfactorily carrying out the aforesaid tasks.

The VCTU Executive Committee elected Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the VCTU as the replacement for Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, who will assume another function.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

QUANG NAM-DANANG PARTY CARDS--Party organizations of provincial and Danang City armed forces units and of Phuoc Son, Hoa Vang, Dien Bang, Giang and Dai Loc Districts have issued party membership cards to more than 3,000 party members in 143 party bases. In order to satisfactorily carry out the next phases of party membership card issuance, party bases in the provinces are actively consolidating themselves according to the 10 party base strengthening instructions issued by the Provincial Party Committee. To date, 94 party organizations in 243 villages have been consolidated. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 80]

THAI BINH PARTY BUILDING--Thai Binh Province has issued party membership cards to 15,900 persons who are qualified members of grassroots party organizations. In the two previous drives, as many as 82.3 percent of the local party members were issued party membership cards while 1.3 percent of those found to be unqualified were removed from the party. Some 92 party organizations in various villages and 156 others in various organs and enterprises are qualified for the issuance of party membership cards in the 2 September and 7 November drives. Meanwhile, some 735 young persons have been admitted into various party organizations recently and 1,600 others will be recommended for party membership in the next drives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Aug 80]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DRAFT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY PLANNING SYSTEM PUBLISHED

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA [PLANNING REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 80
pp 20-32

[Draft of the "System of National Economy Planning"]

[Text] (Editor's Note: To contribute to gradually creating a solid foundation for the task of planning the national economy, the Planning and Management Research Institute of the State Planning Commission has drafted a "System of National Economy Planning." We are publishing that draft so that our readers may study it and contribute opinions.)

The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress set forth the common line for the socialist revolution and the line toward developing our country's socialist economy during the new revolutionary phase. At the same time, it set forth the direction for building and gradually perfecting the new economic management system, the central concern of which is planning.

In order to develop the effect of planning in economic management and contribute to strengthening the socialist economic legal system, we are promulgating the following planning system for the national economy:

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1: The state plan is the party's "second program" and is the principal implement for managing and coordinating the economic-social activities. The other elements of the economic management system must be closely coordinated and must serve well the drafting and implementation of state plans.

Article 2: The basic tasks of planning are to concretize the lines of the party into directions, tasks, and objectives for economic, cultural, and social development; strengthen national defense; rationally distribute and utilize all labor, land, forests, seas and other natural resources, and all technical equipment; create a structure and outline a rational course for

the period of transition; advance to the formation of a modern, nationwide industrial-agricultural economic structure; and assure that the national economy develops comprehensively, in balance, and solidly, at a rapid rate and with high economic effectiveness, in order to do a good job of attaining the following objectives: building the material-technical bases of socialism, strengthening the defense and security of the homeland, and improving the material and cultural lives of the people.

Article 3: The planning of the national economy is carried out in accordance with the following principles:

3.1: Fully manifesting the common line of the socialist revolution and the party's economic line, and correctly applying the economic laws during the transitional period.

3.2: Correctly implementing the principle of democratic centralism, assuring the centralized, unified management of the central echelon, and developing the collective mastership right of the working people.

3.3: Closely combining planning according to sector with local and regional planning.

3.4: Assuring the scientific basis of planning and enabling planning to be balanced, positive, and solid.

3.5: Maintaining the continuity of the various kinds of long-range, five-year, and annual plans.

3.6: Combining planning with the utilization of market relationships.

3.7: Combining economic development with the strengthening of national defense and security.

3.8: Tying in plan drafting with organizing and guiding plan implementation.

Article 4: The comprehensive system of planning echelons in the national economy is a unified system which consists of:

-- Central plans: plans for the over-all national economy (called in brief "state plans"), and plans for ministries, organs equivalent to ministries, and organs directly under the Council of Ministers.

-- Local plans: the over-all plans of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones under the central echelon (called in brief "provincial plans"), including the plans of the services and bureaus; and the over-all district plans.

-- The base-level unit plans (including the military and public security units fulfilling economic development missions); enterprise federations, corporations, enterprise combines, independent enterprises, and cooperatives.

Central plans and local plans encompass sector and regional plans. Sector plans are organized in two echelons (ministry and enterprise) or in three echelons (ministry, enterprise federations, and enterprises).

Article 5: The system of plans in the national economy include:

-- Long-range plans (or projections) of from 15 to 20 years.

-- Five-year plans

-- Annual plans.

The principal norms of five-year plans are separated by years; the principal norms of are divided into quarters and production seasons.

Article 6: National economy planning is carried out in accordance with a methodological system and specific professional methods which are appropriate to the level of production forces and production relations in each period.

The plan drafting methods, of which plan balancing is the principal method, must be utilized in a synthesized manner, and the method of complete programs based on norms. Planning methods and systems, norm systems, and models for each type of plan are stipulated for each sector, echelon, and base-level unit.

Article 7: Planning must be based on:

7.1: The lines, stands, and policies of the party and state during each period.

7.2: The correct analysis and evaluation of the implementation of plans during the reporting period, in order to discover all of the latent capabilities that can be exploited during the plan period.

7.3: The basic situation regarding population, labor, land and the other natural resources, technical equipment, etc.

7.4: Economic, political, national defense, science and technology, foreign relations, and social projections, and drafts for zoning plans and the distribution of production forces.

7.5: The economic-technical norms, technical standards, and the various kinds of prices used to calculate plans.

7.6: The agreements and contracts that are concluded between our country and the COMECON countries and the other countries, and the economic contracts that are concluded among the production and commercial units in our country.

Chapter II

Contents of Plans and the System of Assigning Plan Norms

Article 8: State plans of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are state laws, the compulsory basis of all the other plans of the national economy.

8.1: The contents of state plans include the directions, tasks, and principal objectives regarding the development of the national economy, the rates and ratios of the various sectors and areas, and measures for rationally developing and using the latent capabilities of the economy. They stipulate the tasks and principal objectives of each ministry and province, the fulfillment of the strategic tasks of the economy in each period, and the commitments made in international treaties and agreements.

8.2: The long-range plans (or projections) of the state synthesize the basic designs and policies regarding the development of the sectors and spheres of a decisive nature, and the basic objectives of the national economy over a period of 15 to 20 years, with the aim of creating a new economic structure, build the material-technical bases of socialism, strengthening the defense and security of the homeland, and improving the material and cultural lives of the people.

The long-range plans of the state are the bases on which to determine the economic-technical policies and agenda of the sectors and localities over a period of about 15 to 20 years, and are the bases on which the five-year plans are drafted.

8.3: The state's five-year plans endeavor to attain, step by step, the basic objectives of the long-range plans, create a new economic structure, and bring about a clear transformation in the economic-social life of the nation.

The principal tasks and objectives of the state five-year plans have a compulsory nature with regard to the five-year plans of the sectors and echelons, and with regard to the annual state plan.

The contents of state five-year plans include the principal matters regarding the directions, tasks, and developmental objectives of the economic sectors; investment in the construction of material-technical bases, tied in with the reorganization of production and the formation of economic-technical sectors and specialized areas; the redistribution of labor on a national scale and the training of cadres to meet the needs of the economy; exporting-importing and the coordination of planning with the

COMECON countries; scientific-technical development; the strengthening of national defense and security; and the organization of the material and cultural lives of the people.

8.4: The annual state plans concretize the principal norms and tasks of the five-year plans that have been assigned to each year, and closely balance the material-financial conditions and measures for organizing implementation, in order to assure the fulfillment of the objectives and tasks of the five-year plans.

The annual state plans have a compulsory nature with regard to the plans of sectors and echelons.

The contents of the over-all annual state plans include:

Plans for agricultural, forestry, fishing, and industrial production, and for communications and transportation.

Plans for the distribution, purchasing, delivery, shipping, and retail selling of foodstuffs and essential consumer goods.

Plans for economic-technical development.

Plans for capital investment and construction.

Plans for exporting-importing and economic cooperation with foreign countries.

Labor, salary, and training plans.

Plans for supplying technical materials.

Financial, monetary, and price plans.

Education, culture, public health, and social plans.

Plans for stockpiling and wartime mobilization.

Article 9: Ministerial plans concretize the common tasks and objectives of each sector that have been stipulated in state plans, in the form of specific objectives and tasks for each ministry, and are balanced with the methods for organizing implementation, with the goal of fulfilling and surpassing the norms of the state plans and the obligations to and relationships with the relevant parties.

The contents of the five-year plans and annual plans of the ministries are in the main similar to the state plans, but at appropriate levels, depending on the special characteristics of each sector, and consist of two closely related parts:

9.1: Planning for whole scientific-technical sectors (encompassing all base-level units in the same sector, without regard to the form of ownership or to the management echelon), which is tied in with the reorganization of production within each sector. Since the accumulation, concentration, and specialization levels of each sector differ, the scope and degree of all-sector planning differ and in general encompass the following principal contents: the directions, tasks, and principal norms regarding the development of production and commerce, importing and exporting, the development of science and technology, investment in the construction of material-technical bases, labor, the training and distribution of cadres and technical workers, and the supplying of materials and equipment managed by the sector.

The principal norms of the sector are assigned according to the management echelon (central or local), to each territorial area and each economic component (state, collective, individual).

9.2: Sector planning at the central level, directly managed by the ministry and consisting of over-all contents regarding production, technology, and finance, with the balancing of tasks with the material and financial means, with attention to developing science and technology, and with the effective use of labor forces, equipment, materials, and capital, in order to increase labor productivity, raise the quality of goods, lower production costs, and increase accumulation for the state.

Article 10: Local plans (provinces and districts) concretize the common tasks and objectives of economy into specific norms and tasks for each locality and are balanced with the measures for organizing implementation and combine the central economy in a territorial area, in order to gradually build an industrial-agricultural structure at the provincial level and an agricultural-industrial structure at the district level.

The contents of the local five-year and annual plans also have principal aspects, as do the state plans, but to appropriate degrees, for each province and district and encompasses two closely related parts:

10.1: Planning for provinces and districts, which manifests the combined development of both the local economy and the central economy on a territorial basis, is made up of principal contents regarding the directions and tasks of economic development of an area, in accordance with state plans, combines the central economy with the local economy, and develops the latent capabilities and strengths of the territorial area. It invests in the construction of an infrastructure to serve production and life, rationally utilizes social labor, supplies local raw materials and materials to meet the production and construction needs of the central and local bases in an area, supplies foodstuffs and the principal consumer goods to serve the lives of the people, and audits the total value of materials and goods supplied by the central level to the local level, and the value of products the locality turns over to the central level.

Plans of the basic economic areas relevant to many provinces are balanced by the State Planning Commission.

10.2: Local plans directly managed by the provinces and districts encompass all-round contents regarding economic, cultural, and social development and the strengthening of national defense. The central concerns of local plans directly managed by provinces and districts are agriculture, industry, and artisan industry and handicrafts; the purchasing of products for the state and for export; and the organization of the material and cultural lives of the people.

Among the local plans there are village plans, which are made up of elements of the plans of the cooperatives in the village (if the village has essentially completed cooperativization), such as those dealing with the development of production, the payment of taxes and the selling of goods to the state, credit, etc., and include elements directly drafted by the village, such those dealing with the development of education, culture, public health, social welfare, the village budget, etc.

Article 11: The plans of the base-level units are plans which organize the implementation of the tasks and objectives of the state plans and the other aspects within their responsibility, and their obligations and relationships toward the relevant parties.

The plans of base-level units encompass all production, technical, and financial contents and the organization of living conditions. In them, the production and commercial tasks are closely balanced with implementation measures and are assigned specifically to each component (factory department, production units, etc.), and cover specific periods of time (quarters, production seasons, etc.).

11.1: The contents of the state bases encompass the tasks and principal norms regarding all-round development: production (or construction, transportation, commerce, or other work); technical advancement; the organization and use of labor and the increasing of labor productivity; capital investment; material-technical supplying; production costs, finances, and accumulation; and living conditions.

11.2: The contents of cooperatives (agricultural, artisan industry and handicrafts, etc.) encompass: directions for developing production and building material-technical bases; the principal objectives regarding the output of principal products; the obligations of paying taxes and selling products to the state and for export; the distribution of income within the cooperative; requirements of the state regarding the borrowing of capital, the supplying of the principal materials and equipment, and scientific-technical cadres.

11.3: With regard to the bases which are components of the individual, private economy, the state approves appropriate forms (product groups,

satellites for the state bases, etc.), economic contracts, and economic incentives in order to guide and coordinate the production and commercial activities of those bases in accordance with the directions of the state plan.

Article 12: The system of assigned plan norms manifests in a concentrated manner the principal contents of the plans, and encompasses the legal norms and guidance norms which are applied in assigning official annual and five-year plans.

The norms for assigning plans are confirmed in accordance with the following principles:

Fully applying the principle of democratic centralization, manifesting a sense of responsibility, and expanding the right to take the initiative in developing the production, commerce, and other work of each sector, locality, and base-level unit.

Assuring the systematic and complete nature of the various kinds of norms and unity between plan norms and accounting norms.

Appropriateness to the current economic management organization system, policies, and regulations, which are to be applied in an appropriate manner for each type of plan and each economic component.

12.1: The legal norms are norms assigned by the upper-echelon management organs in the form of official plans to the lower-echelon units, and consist of the most important norms, are closely balanced, have a compulsory nature, and must be strictly implemented. The legal norms of the sectors and echelons are all stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

12.2 Guidance norms are norms which concretize the legal norms or supplement the legal norms according to the professional and technical requirements of each sector. They are not compulsory in nature and are intended to serve the implementation of legal norms and the signing of economic contracts.

In determining guidance norms it is necessary to observe principles, and they must not be contrary to the legal norms.

Chapter III

Responsibilities and Authority of the Sectors and Echelons in Planning

Article 13: The Council of Ministers, the executive organ of the state organ of highest authority, unifies the management of the fulfillment of political, economic, cultural, social, security, national defense, and diplomatic tasks of the state, and has the following duties and authority regarding planning:

13.1: Guiding estimates, zoning, plan projections, and the distribution of production forces throughout the nation, and reviewing the plan projections to create a basis on which to draft long-range, five-year, and annual plans.

13.2: Promulgating control figures for the state plans; guiding the sectors and echelons in drafting plans; organizing the drafting of state plan projects and state budget estimates for submission to the National Assembly; and assigning legal norms of the state plans and state budget to the ministries and the provincial people's committees.

13.3: Organizing the implementation of state plans and state budgets, and reporting the results in fulfilling state plans and balancing state budgets to the National Assembly.

Article 14: The State Planning Commission is an organ of the Council of Ministers which serves as a joint staff regarding state planning. It has the following principal duties and authority:

14.1: Organizing study, in order to fully explain and concretize, the lines of the party; and correctly applying the economic laws in the period of transition, in the form of policies, tasks, structures, directions of advance, and developmental rate of the national economy during each plan period.

14.2: Studying the drafting, with the participation of the ministries and provinces, of long-range state plan projections, and submitting them to the Council of Ministers.

14.3: Managing the establishment of projected control figures for annual and five-year state plans, and guiding the sectors and localities in drafting plans. It synthesizes and balances the draft plans of the sectors and localities to form over-all annual and five-year draft plans to submit to the Council of Ministers. It distributes the official state plan norms to each ministry and province, so that the Council of Ministers can assign official plans to those units.

14.4: Directly drafting and synthesizing the plans of the basic economic areas and in such spheres as planning economic cooperation with foreign countries and coordinating with the COMECON member nations; price planning; planning state reserves; and planning for wartime mobilization and for combining the economy with national defense.

14.5: Researching, and submitting for promulgation by the Council of Ministers, regulations regarding plan balancing stipulating spheres of responsibility and the contents of plan balancing, and arranging a division of labor for drafting, reviewing, and implementing those plan balancing charts. It is authorized by the Council of Ministers to review the balancing charts drafted by the ministries and provinces in accordance with the stipulated indices. It directly drafts the most important synthesized balancing charts (for balancing total social production, national income,

and accumulation and consumption, balancing social labor, balancing the total salary budget, balancing capital investment capital, balancing fixed property and production capabilities, achieving over-all financial balancing, balancing international payments, balancing foreign exchange income and expenditure, balancing the monetary income and expenditure of the population, etc.), and a number of charts to balance the principal materials, equipment, and goods, for submission to the Council of Ministers.

14.6: Discussing with the specialized ministries and provincial people's committees the principal norms of the sector and local plans. Reporting disagreements to the Council of Ministers so that it may make a final decision.

14.7: Studying, and expressing opinions on, the zoning plans, over-all draft plans, state scientific-technical research topics, state budget draft plans, credit plans, cash plans, etc., before the ministries submit them to the Council of Ministers. At the same time, it synthesizes the principal matters in those draft plans in order to balance the over-all draft state plans.

14.8: Studying, and submitting to the Council of Ministers for promulgation, or promulgating on its own (within the sphere of its authority) regulations regarding planning. Unifying the over-all promulgation and management of the system of plan-drafting norms, models, and methods of the sectors and echelons from the central level to the base level. Contributing opinions to the Statistics General Department regarding the system of statistical norms and models regarding the situation of plan fulfillment and the supplying of necessary information and data, depending on the planning requirements.

14.9: Synthesizing the system of economic-technical norms for principal products (or tasks) managed by the state, to serve as a basis on which to draft and implement state plans. Giving guidance regarding methods and the drafting of principles, regulations, and rules regarding the task of setting over-all economic-technical norms for the entire nation.

14.10: Monitoring and inspecting the implementation of state plans, and promptly uncovering imbalances that arise in the process of plan implementation and recommending to the Council of Ministers specific measures for effectively overcoming them. Participating in verifying plan fulfillment by the sectors, localities, and key base-level units of the state.

14.11: Strengthening the organization of the planning sector apparatus and building up the corps of planning cadres of the sectors, echelons, and base-level units.

Article 15: The functional ministries have the following duties and authority regarding planning:

Directly drafting and synthesizing plans, or studying and expressing opinions about plans within their sphere of competence, and submitting them to the State Planning Commission so that it can balance them and synthesize the over-all plans of the national economy, before submitting them to the Council of Ministers.

Studying and drafting, or amending and supplementing, the economic management policies and regulations within the sphere of their responsibility, which they will promulgate (if within the sphere of their authority) submit to the Council of Ministers so that it can promulgate them, in order to serve the drafting and implementation of plans.

Coordinating closely with the State Planning Commission in synthesizing and reviewing the plans of the sectors and localities, in order to assure the over-all balancing of state plans.

Organizing and guiding the implementation of plans within their scope of responsibility. Participating in verifying the plans of the sectors, localities, and key base-level units of the state.

The specific tasks of each functional ministry in drafting and synthesizing plans are as follows:

15.1: The Central Economic Zoning Commission:

Studies and synthesizes plan projections and economic zoning plans, and plans for distributing labor forces throughout the nation. It obtains the agreement of the State Planning Commission before submitting the plans to the Council of Ministers.

Contributing opinions to the State Planning Commission regarding the concretization of draft plans by means of establishing norms for the long-range, five-year, and annual plans, in order to achieve step-by-step implementation the economic draft plans and zoning plans.

Helping the sectors and localities prepare economic-technical feasibility statements for the key state projects, for submission to the Council of Ministers so that it can make a final decision.

15.2: The State Scientific-Technical Commission:

Synthesizing the scientific-technical draft plans of the sectors and localities and drafting state scientific-technical plans regarding scientific-technical research, product quality, standardization and measurement, information and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries, and the building of scientific-technical research basis, for submission to the State Planning Commission so that it can synthesize and balance them in the over-all state plans.

Contributing opinions to the State Planning Commission regarding the application of important scientific-technical advances in the national economy, and participating in the synthesizing of plans to study natural resources and natural conditions which directly serve the economic development tasks.

Organizing the drafting of state technical standards regarding products or tasks, and guiding the sectors and localities in drafting technical production relations and product quality norms, to serve as a basis on which to draft economic-technical norms.

15.3: The State Capital Construction Commission:

Cooperates with the State Planning Commission regarding directions, tasks, and synthesized norms and indices for the projects within the scope of the state's capital construction, and recommends major policies regarding the organization and management of capital construction, in order to fulfill and surpass the state plans.

Working with the sectors and localities to prepare economic-technical feasibility statements, designs, and estimates, and to draft preliminary designs for the key state projects, for submission to the Council of Ministers so that it can make the final decision. Working with the State Planning Commission in reviewing, and submitting to the Premier for final disposition, the economic-technical reports of the projects included in the plans.

Coordinating with the relevant ministries in drafting the norms and price units regarding capital construction. After agreement is reached with the State Planning Commission, they are submitted to the Council of Ministers, which promulgates the norms regarding the state's capital construction.

15.4: Ministry of Labor.

Contributes opinions to the State Planning Commission regarding the directions and important synthesized norms of the state's labor and salary plans and the bases on which those plans are drafted. Recommends measures to exploit the latent labor potential, scientifically organize and manage labor, and stimulate the increasing of labor productivity, and measures regarding labor safety and protection. Cooperates closely with the State Planning Commission in synthesizing and balancing the labor and salary plans of the sectors and localities.

Guides the Sectors and localities in establishing labor norms which, after agreement has been reached with the State Planning Commission are submitted to the Council of Ministers, which promulgates state labor norms. Manages those state labor norms.

15.5 Ministry of Supply.

Directly balances the various types of materials and equipment, in accordance with an index stipulated by the Council of Ministers, reviews and balances the various types of materials and equipment within its sphere of authority, and drafts plans for supplying the materials and equipment for which the Ministry of Supply is responsible.

Contributing opinions to the State Planning Commission relevant to the needs of the sectors and localities with regard to quantity, specifications, types, supply schedules, and warehouse storage and import capabilities of the various types of materials and equipment managed and distributed by the state, and helps achieve a synthesized balance of such materials and equipment.

Guiding the sectors and localities in drafting material-technical norms. After agreement is reached with the State Planning Commission, those norms are submitted to the Council of Ministers, which promulgates state material-technical norms. It is responsible for the unified management of those state norms.

15.6: Ministry of Finance.

Synthesizes the draft financial plans of the sectors and localities to form draft state budgets, which are submitted to the State Planning Commission so that it can synthesize and balance them in the over-all draft state plans, before the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance simultaneously submit them for review by the Council of Ministers.

Coordinating with the State Planning Commission in synthesizing the plans of the sectors and localities, and drafting balance charts regarding capital investment capital, over-all finances, the monetary income and expenditures of the population, and foreign currency expenditures.

Coordinating with the State Planning Commission and with the ministries in guiding the sectors and echelons in drafting investment norms, capital recovery norms, effectiveness ratio norms, etc.

15.7: The State Bank.

Drafts credit plans, cash plans, and currency printing plans for submission to the State Planning Commission, so that it can synthesize and balance all-round draft state plans, before the State Planning Commission and the State Bank simultaneously submit them to the Council of Ministers for final approval.

Coordinates with the State Planning Commission in synthesizing the plans of the sectors and localities and drafting balancing charts regarding investment capital, the over-all financial situation, the monetary income and expenditures of the population, international settlements, and foreign exchange expenditures.

15.8: The State Price Commission.

Contributes opinions to the State Planning Commission regarding the directions, tasks, and combined norms of price plans.

Taking the leading role in cooperating with the sectors to establish and promulgate current prices during each planning period.

Coordinating with the State Planning Commission in reviewing the production cost plans and circulating expenditure plans of the sectors and localities, and recommending measures for lowering production costs and circulating expenses in order to increase the effectiveness of production and commerce.

Coordinating with the Statistics General Department and the State Planning Commission in drafting and promulgating fixed prices for each planning period.

15.9: The State Economic Arbitration Council.

Studying, and submitting to the Council of Ministers so that it can promulgate, or amend and supplement, systems and regulations regarding economic contracts, to create a basis on which to draft and implement plans. Guiding the implementation of those systems and regulations.

Expressing opinions to the State Planning Commission regarding the bases of the plan norms of the sectors and localities, recommends measures for overcoming the deficiencies in the drafting and assigning of norms and the implementation of plans, and creates favorable conditions for concluding and implementing economic contracts.

15.10: The Statistics General Department.

Collects, synthesizes, analyzes, and promptly reports to the Council of Ministers and provides to the State Planning Commission, systematic and accurate scientifically based numerical data regarding the process of socialist reproduction of the national economy, to serve as a basis on which to calculate plans and draft state plans. It must take the lead, with the participation of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, in evaluating the status of plan fulfillment every quarter, 6 months, 9 months, and year, and submit those evaluations to the Council of Ministers.

Drafts balancing charts and reports regarding total social output, national income, social labor, over-all finances, monetary income and expenditures of the population, the balancing of the sectors of the national economy, and the balancing of some types of the principal materials, equipment, and goods. Drafting long-range and annual programs for statistical auditing and organizing state statistical studies.

Taking the lead in establishing and promulgating fixed prices for each plan period. Submitting for promulgation by the Council of Ministers, or promulgating on its own (within the sphere of its authority), the systems regarding accounting and statistics, and systems of statistical norms, for general use in planning, finance, accounting, and statistics.

Article 16: The specialized ministries are state organs at the central level which have economic management-administrative functions with regard to the economic-technical and professional sectors within the managerial sphere of the ministry. They have the following duties and authority:

16.1: Drafting estimates, plans, and economic-technical agenda for all-sector development for review by the Council of Ministers, so serve as bases for the drafting of sector plans. Guiding the units of the sectors directly under the central echelon in drafting enterprise plans, and reviewing the plans of those units. Guiding the services and bureaus in drafting sector plans at the local level, in close coordination with the over-all plans of economic areas, provinces, and municipalities.

16.2: Working with the State Planning Commission in establishing plan control figures for the sectors. After the state control figures have been established, the sector assigns control figures to the units under it. They guide the services and bureaus, and the units of the sectors directly under the central echelon, in drafting plans. They synthesize and draft annual and five-year plans for the sectors and for the central economic components directly managed by the ministries and general departments. At the same time, they promulgate guidance norms for the services and bureaus, but those norms cannot be contrary to the legal norms assigned by the Council of Ministers to the Provincial People's Committees.

16.4: Directly balancing the various kinds of materials, equipment, and goods in accordance with indices stipulated by the state, and reviews some balancing charts regarding specialized materials and equipment and products of the sector, as authorized by the Council of Ministers.

16.5: Strictly implementing the reporting systems and supplying data regarding the combining of sector planning with local and regional planning, among the ministries and with the Provincial People's Committee.

16.6: Guiding the units in the sector in implementing the tasks within the sphere of unified all-sector planning, and guiding the units directly

under the ministries in implementing the over-all plans. Reporting on the results attained in implementing those plans to the Council of Ministers in accordance with regulations.

16.7: Guiding the establishment and implementation of the economic-technical norms and standards applied throughout the sector. Studying, and recommending the amendment or supplementation of existing, or the Promulgation of new, sector economic management policies and systems, in order to fulfill and surpass the plan norms.

Article 17: The Provincial People's Committee, the state administrative-economic management organ at the provincial level, has the following duties and authority regarding planning:

17.1: Drafting the over-all plans of the provinces, in accordance with the economic zoning and plans of the central sectors, and submitting them to the Council of Ministers for approval. Guiding the services and bureaus in drafting sector plans and the districts in drafting over-all district plans, and reviewing those plans. Contributing opinions to the ministries regarding the plans of the sectors and basic economic areas relevant to the provinces.

17.2: On the basis of the state control figures, taking the initiative in drafting and synthesizing annual and five-year provincial plans, including the area plans and the plans of directly managed localities, which are submitted to the Provincial People's Council and reported to the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Commission so that they may be synthesized into all-round state draft plans.

17.3: With regard to the economic elements directly managed by the localities, the Provincial People's Committee takes the initiative in drafting plans outside the legal norms regarding the development of production and the expansion of products other than those managed and distributed by the central echelon, in order to meet the many needs regarding living conditions. It reviews the plans of, and assigns legal norms to, the services, bureaus, and districts.

17.4: With regard to the central economic elements in the province for which the parent ministries directly draft all-round plans, the Provincial People's Committee is responsible for coordinating its guidance in order to assure the close combination of the central economy and the local economy in the sphere of the province; for assuring the supplying of laborers, local raw materials and materials, foodstuffs, and the principal consumer goods; and for building infrastructures to meet the needs of production and life in the area.

17.5: Strictly implementing the legal norms of the plans assigned by the Council of Ministers and observing the guidance norms of the State Planning

Commission and the ministries. Strictly implementing the systems regarding reporting and the supplying of data to the ministries, in order to meet the requirement of combining planning according to sector with local and area planning.

17.6: Organizing and guiding the implementation of the all-round local plans, coordinating the activities of the sectors in the locality, and coordinating the central-level bases and the local bases in the area in order to attain high economic efficiency. Inspecting and supervising all economic and cultural organizations and the state organs operating in the province with regard to implementing state plans and the current policies and systems. Reporting results attained in implementing state plans to the Council of Ministers, in accordance with regulations.

17.7: Guiding the establishment and implementation of the economic-technical norms and technical standards in the localities, in accordance with the unified state stipulations. Studying and recommending the amendment and supplementation of economic management policies and systems so that they may be appropriate to the actual local situation, in order to serve and further the implementation of plans.

Article 18: The duties, authority, and relationships of the Provincial Planning Committee as regards the services and bureaus are essentially like those of the corresponding organs at the central level. The State Planning Commission holds discussions with the provincial people's committees in order to give specific guidance that is appropriate to the local characteristics.

Article 19: The District People's Committee, the state administrative-economic management organ at the district level, has the following duties and authority with regard to planning.

19.1: Drafting over-all district plans which are appropriate to the zoning plans of the central echelon and the province, and submitting them for review by the Provincial People's Committee. Guiding the implementation of such plans after they have been approved.

19.2: Guiding the villages and basic-level units directly under the district in drafting plans; presiding over the synthesizing and drafting of five-year and annual plans of the districts and submitting them to the district People's Committee and reporting them to the provincial People's Committee for its review. Allocating plan norms and assigning official plans to the dependent units, and guiding the implementation of those plans after they have been approved.

Article 20: The village People's Committee has the following duties and authority with regard to planning:

20.1: Coordinating with the specialized sections at the district level in guiding the cooperatives in the drafting of plans. Discussing with the cooperative management board the parts of the village plan which are relevant to the cooperative. Directly drafting the parts of the plan managed by the village, and guiding the production committees of hamlets and production collectives in the village (in villages now carrying out cooperativization) in drafting plans in order to form them into village plans, which are submitted to the village People's Committee and reported to the district People's Committee for its approval.

20.2: It is authorized to participate in reporting the cooperative plans to the district and be informed of the norms assigned by the district People's Committee to the cooperatives, and to supervise the cooperatives and the production committees of the hamlets and production collectives in the village to implement plans.

Article 21: The base-level units have the following duties and authority regarding planning:

21.1: With regard to state enterprise federations.

Helps the parent ministry draft plans to develop the economic-technical sectors within its sphere of authority. Directly drafts the federation plans, in accordance with the sector and area plans. Guides the component enterprises in planning, and reviews the plans of those enterprises.

Drafts all-round plans for the parts directly managed by the federation, reports them to the parent ministry, and assigns parts of the plan to the relevant organs, in accordance with state regulations. Helps the parent ministry draft all-sector economic-technical plans within the sphere of its authority.

On the basis of legal norms assigned by the ministries, allocates and assigns plan norms to the dependent units, and makes decisions regarding plans to develop the production of and commerce in products which are not managed by the state.

Organizes the implementation of federation plans. Continually supervises, inspects, and monitors the all-round plan implementation situation of the dependent units. Is responsible to the parent ministry for the results of the production and commercial activities of those units. Is responsible for the various aspects of product marketing, for the supplying of specialized materials and equipment, for scientific-technical research, for training technical workers, etc., to create conditions for the dependent units to concentrate on fulfilling the tasks assigned them. Reports the results of plan implementation in accordance with state regulations.

21.2: With regard to independent enterprises.

Drafts enterprise plans which are in accord with the sector and area plans.

Drafts their all-round plans and reports them to the upper-echelon management organ for its approval, and sends copies to the relevant units, in accordance with state regulations.

Fully develops the collective mastership right of the cadres workers, and civil servants in the enterprise, democratizes planning, and takes the initiative in exploiting to the maximum degree all latent capabilities of the units, in order to fulfill the tasks assigned by the upper echelon, while also taking the initiative in expanding the production of and commercial dealings in the products not among those managed by the state.

They are authorized to request the upper-echelon management organ to directly stabilize the production direction and assure the full and timely supplying of material and financial means necessary to fulfill the production and commercial tasks that have been decided upon.

Expanding cooperative division-of-labor relationships between the base-level units in the same sector, among the different sectors, and between the state bases and cooperatives, in accordance with state regulations. Strictly observing the economic contract system.

Organizing the implementation of enterprise plans and reporting the results of plan implementation in accordance with state regulations.

21.3: With regard to the cooperatives (agricultural, artisan industry and handicrafts, etc.):

On the basis of the over-all district and sector plans, take the initiative in adjusting, supplementing, and appropriately stabilizing the production directions of the cooperatives.

Drafting all-round cooperative for approval by cooperative member congresses, reporting them to the village People's Committee, and submitting them to the district People's Committee for approval.

On the basis of assuring the fulfillment of state obligations and two-way contracts, they have the right to determine the over-all plans of the cooperatives, from production to distribution and the division of income within the cooperative.

Strictly implementing the two-way economic contract: between the cooperatives and the state. They have the right to request the state organs to assure the supplying of the various types of materials, equipment, and goods to the cooperatives, promptly and in the correct quantity and quality, in accordance with the legal norms assigned by the district and the economic contracts that have been signed.

Organizing the implementation of cooperative plans and reporting the results of plan implementation according to state regulations.

Chapter IV

The Planning Order and Schedule

Article 22: With the full application of the principle of democratic centralization, the order of planning consists of the following steps: establishing and assigning control figures, from the central level down to the base-level units; drafting and synthesizing plans, from the base level up to the central level; assigning official plans, from the upper echelons to the lower echelons.

22.1: Establishing and assigning control figures:

22.1.1. With regard to five-year plan control figures:

On the basis of the directions and norms of long-range plans that have been projected for five-year periods, the State Planning Commission studies, and recommends to the Council of Ministers, the guiding thoughts, directions, tasks, objectives, and principal balances regarding the five-year plan control figure, order to guide the sectors and localities.

On the basis of the guidance provided by the State Planning Commission, the soning plans, the draft plans, and the results of studies made of the combined and specialized programs, the sectors and localities study and draft recommendations regarding their five-year plan control figures.

The State Planning Commission synthesizes the recommendations regarding the five-year plan control figures made by the sectors and localities, and in the basis of the results of studies made of the over-all programs and in accordance with the norms of the economy, establishes state guidance figures for the five-year plans and submits them to the Council of Ministers, so that it can assign them to the sectors and localities.

22.1.2: With regard to the annual plan control figures:

The State Planning Commission, on the basis of the principal tasks of the plan year stated in the five-year plan, drafts control figures and submits them to the Council of Ministers, so that it can assign them to the sectors and localities. In the first quarter of the reporting year the sectors and localities must complete the drafting of their control figures and assign them to the base-level units, in order to guide the bottom-to-top drafting of plans.

22.2: Drafting and synthesizing plans:

After the control figures have been assigned, the sectors and localities give guidance and create favorable conditions for the base-level units to

expand their direct economic relationships, provide one another with the necessary information, sign economic contracts with the relevant units, and develop the collective mastership right of the working people, in order to draft plans and synthesize plans from the base level on up.

22.2.1: After the state disseminates the control figures, the sectors and localities must promptly provide one another with the information necessary to draft sector and local plans.

22.2.2: The sectors and localities hold direct discussions with one another to resolve the problems regarding the plan contents, before synthesizing their plans. With regard to problems within the sphere of the planning responsibility of the sector as a whole, the specialized planning organs are responsible for taking the lead in resolving them. With regard to problems within the sphere of local and area planning, the provincial and district people's committees are responsible for taking the lead in resolving them. If there are differing opinions, the responsible organ reports both opinions to the organ authorized to review the plans so that it may make a final decision.

22.2.3: The upper-echelon management organ must contribute opinions on the drafting of each local sector (province or district) with regard to matters within the unified planning sphere of the entire sector, before they are synthesized to form the all-round plans of each echelon. The provincial or district people's committees must contribute opinions to the plans of economic components directly under the control of the central echelon which are located in the locality, or to provincial economic components located in the districts, with regard to matters within the sphere of area planning, before they are synthesized in the plans of the organs with direct management responsibility.

22.2.4: The State Planning Commission, on the basis of the draft plans of the sectors, localities, and areas, researches and reports in brief the draft plans of the districts and the key base-level units, in order to synthesize state plans when the state budget plans are being drawn up.

If the sectors and localities have not reached agreement with the State Planning Commission, a report is to be made to the Council of Ministers make a decision when considering the plan.

22.3: Reporting and defending draft plans:

22.3.1: The heads of lower-echelon units must send reports of their draft plans and their unit's plan justifications to the management echelon at the next highest echelon, and to the relevant organs, in correct accordance with the state system of plan drafting norms, models, times, and schedules.

22.3.2: After receiving reports on the draft plans, the upper-echelon management organs must arrange for the lower-echelon units to defend those draft plans, with the participation of the plan organs and functional organs at the same level.

In defending plans, it is necessary to concentrate on clearly presenting the plan directions and tasks, measures for exploiting latent capabilities and attaining production and commercial efficiency, the differences between the draft plans of the lower-echelon units and the upper-echelon control figures regarding the principal tasks, and the requirements for investment capital, labor, materials, equipment, and goods supplied by the upper echelon, while also clearly presenting the balances of the draft plans, the norms for calculating the plans, and the economic contracts that have been signed. After the plans have been defended the upper-echelon plan organ must make a summary report.

22.4: Assigning official plans:

22.4.1: The assigning of official annual and five-year plans must be carried out from the central level to the base level, in accordance with the following principles:

Each lower-echelon unit must be directly assigned legal norms by only one upper-echelon management organ.

The task norms and means norms (labor, materials, investment capital, etc.) must be carefully balanced and assigned all at the same time.

In concretizing legal norms assigned by the upper echelon to the lower echelon, it is necessary to assure that the various parts mesh with the norms assigned by the upper echelon.

Guidance norms must not be contrary to the legal norms.

The bases must be assured sufficient time to prepare for plan implementation. Annual plans must be assigned to the base-level units at least a month before the beginning of the plan year.

22.4.2: The method of assigning plans according to the system of legal and guidance norms was stipulated in Article 12.

22.4.3: The assignment of plans to the echelons and sectors is carried as follows:

At the central level:

After a state plan has been approved by the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers assigns legal norms for all-sector norms (divided by ministries and provinces) and the parts of the plan directly managed by the

ministries. At the same time, it assigns legal norms for the all-round plans of the localities to the Provincial People's Committees (with a division of the principal norms among the sectors and in conformity with the norms assigned to the ministries). The norms regarding labor, investment capital, materials, equipment, etc., assure that the implementation of tasks of each sector in the locality is included in the local plan and budget.

The State Planning Commission assigns guidance norms to the ministries and the provincial people's committees in order to serve the attainment of legal norms assigned by the Council of Ministers.

The ministries assign legal norms of all-round plans to the base-level units directly under the central area, and at the same time assign guidance norms according to the requirements, tasks, and technical levels of each sector to the services and bureaus.

In the localities (provinces, districts):

The provincial people's committees assign legal norms of sector plans in the localities to the services and bureaus (divided into districts, cities, and municipalities directly under the provinces). At the same time they assign legal norms regarding the over-all plans to the district people's committees (divided into the principal norms for each sector and in accord with the norms assigned to services and bureaus).

The Provincial Planning Committee assigns the necessary guidance norms to the services and bureaus, and to the district people's committees.

The services and bureaus assign legal norms to the basic units under direct provincial control, and at the same time may assign sector guidance norms to the specialized sections in the districts.

The district people's committees (or those of precincts, cities, or municipalities directly under the province) assign legal norms to the state economic units directly under the districts, villages, wards, and cooperatives.

The district planning committees may assign guidance norms to the economic units directly under the district.

In the base-level units:

After receiving their official plans, the base-level units complete their plans, make adjustments and supplementations or sign additional economic contracts to be appropriate to the plan norms that have been officially assigned, assign plan norms to the directly dependent components, and hold conferences of workers and civil servants to discuss ways to implement the plans.

22.5: A unified national schedule for drafting five-year and annual plans is set by the Council of Ministers. The sectors and echelons concretize that common schedule in order to apply it to drafting their unit plan.

Article 23: Guiding plan implementation.

23.1: The Council of Ministers provides centralized, unified guidance for the implementation of state plans. With regard to the central tasks of the state plan in each period of time and with regard to matters relevant to many sectors, the Council of Ministers assigns to the Vice-Premiers responsibility for each bloc, and harmonizes and coordinates the activities of the sectors and localities. The Office of the Premier and the State Planning Commission are responsible for monitoring the situation of state plan implementation and for assisting the Council of Ministers in guiding plan implementation. If it is necessary to amend or supplement some norms that were included in the plan at the beginning of the year, the Office of the Premier must reach agreement with the State Planning Commission before submitting the amendments or supplements to the Premier for approval.

23.2: The ministries are responsible for guiding the units directly under the services, bureaus, and specialized sectors in the implementation of plans, and for taking the initiative in promptly resolving the problems and imbalances which arise in the process of implementing the plans.

When it is truly necessary to do so, the ministries are authorized to, on the basis of assuring the fulfillment of the whole system of legal norms of the state plan, distribute the labor, materials, and capital supplied during the plan period among their units in the same economic-technical sector.

23.3: The Provincial People's Committee synthesizes and monitors the quarterly and production season plans of the services, bureaus, and districts in order to carry out the all-round plan of the locality, while at the same time inspecting and supervising the units directly under the central level which are located in the province, in order to assure the fulfillment of the local plan tasks.

When it is truly necessary to do so, the Provincial People's Committee, on the basis of assuring the fulfillment of the entire system of legal norms of the state plan, is temporarily authorized to give priority in the distribution of labor, materials, and capital included in the local plan and budget to a number of sectors and units directly managed by the province in order to fulfill its plan in time and with the highest effectiveness, but it must immediately inform the State Planning Commission and the relevant ministries.

23.4: The District People's Committee guides the implementation of the over-all plans of units directly under the district, in order to do a good job of fulfilling the district's principal tasks, while at the same

time inspecting and supervising the units directly under the central or provincial levels and fulfilling the tasks relevant to the production and life of the people in the district.

23.5: The sectors and echelons must strictly enforce regular rapid reporting discipline. When reporting the their unit's plan implementation situation to the upper-echelon management organ and to the statistical organ, it is necessary to send copies to the planning organ at the same echelon.

23.6: The planning organs of the various echelons and sectors are responsible for monitoring, analyzing, and evaluating the plan implementation situation of their sector or echelon, and for promptly coming up with and recommending measures to assure plan implementation.

Article 24: Adjusting plans.

24.1: The annual state plans of the state and of each sector, locality, and base-level unit may be adjusted only when there are legitimate reasons for doing so, and it is necessary to observe the unified policies of the Council of Ministers.

24.2: Only the organs authorized to assign plans are authorized to adjust plans.

24.3: The adjustment of annual plans takes place at mid-year; it is absolutely forbidden to adjust annual plans during the last quarter of that year. When adjusting plans, the units must rebalance the relevant elements in their over-all plans, while at the same time including the approved changes in the plan and reporting those changes to the statistical organ.

Article 25: The determination of plan fulfillment.

25.1: The system of determining the fulfillment of annual plans must be strictly implemented in all of the base-level units, districts, provinces, and ministries. By the end of the first quarter of the following year, it is necessary to complete the determination of plan fulfillment and announce the results of plan implementation during the previous year.

The system of norms used to judge plan fulfillment of the sectors, localities, and base-level units is a system of legal norms assigned with the plans of those units.

25.2: The upper-echelon management organ is responsible for judging the fulfillment of plans by the units of the echelon immediately below it. The statistical organs of the managing organs coordinate with the planning organ and the other relevant organs in preparing for the head of the competent organ documents which verify the fulfillment of plans by the units of the echelon immediately below.

Chapter V

Implementing Articles

Article 26: This system is applied in planning throughout the nation and is effective from the day it is signed. Previous regulations regarding national economy planning that conflict with this system are nullified.

Article 27: The State Planning Commission is responsible for guiding the implementation of this system; monitoring and inspecting its implementation of the sectors, localities, and base-level units; and recommending to the Council of Ministers points which must be amended or supplemented.

The supplementation and abolition of the stipulations in this system are within the sphere of authority of the Council of Ministers.

Article 28: Ministers and the heads of organs equivalent to ministries and organs directly under the Council of Ministers; the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level; the chairmen of people's committees of districts and units equivalent to the district; the chairmen of the people's committees of the villages and units equivalent to villages; and the base-level units of the national economy are responsible for implementing this system.

The units and individuals within the sphere of the stipulations made in this system will be dealt with in accordance with state laws now in effect.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LE THANH NGHI DELIVERS SPEECH ON DISTRICT PLANNING

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA [PLANNING REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 80
pp 3-12

[Speech by Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Political Bureau and a Vice-premier, at a conference of leadership cadres from Bac Bo delta and piedmont provinces and districts regarding the drafting of district plans, held on 5 December 1979: "Firmly Grasp the Guidance Thoughts of the 1980 Plan, Do a Good Job of Drafting District Plans in Combination With Developing the Districts and Perfecting the District Echelon"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

During the past several days you have listened to presentations on many matters regarding the drafting of plans at the district and base levels.

In order to assimilate, and do a good job of applying, the things that have presented during this conference, it is necessary to firmly grasp and expound upon the following principal matters:

1. The guidance thoughts that must be fully understood when drafting the plans for 1980 and the next several years.
2. The good organization of the drafting of district-level plans.
3. The necessity of closely combining the drafting of district-level plans with the development of districts and the perfecting of the district echelon.

Today, I would like to stress those matters. It may be said that during the past several days the conference has "opened up" many matters, so now I would like to "wrap up" and "lock up" some of the most basic of them.

I. The Guidance Thoughts That Must Be Thoroughly Understood When Drafting Plans for 1980 and the Next Few Years:

Our entire nation is faced with three common tasks of a strategic nature:

Stabilizing and maintaining the people's living conditions.

Strengthening national defense and security, defending the homeland.

Building the material-technical bases of socialism.

All three of those tasks have requirements which are both great and urgent; they must be carried out simultaneously, and none of them may be eliminated or temporarily set aside. The three tasks are very closely related, and both stimulate and restrict one another.

The carrying out of one task is a condition for assuring the good implementation of the others, but with regard to the use of manpower and materiel those three tasks limit one another.

The plans for 1980 and the next several years must assure the carrying out of those tasks at a time when the economy is experiencing many difficulties and imbalances which are in some ways more serious than during previous years. That situation has been caused by many objective factors and subjective deficiencies, which were analyzed by the fifth and sixth plenums of the Party Central Committee.

Can we overcome the difficulties and carry out those three strategic tasks?

The situation compels us to overcome the difficulties and meet the urgent requirements of the three strategic tasks, and we have the conditions and capabilities to accomplish that. That affirmation is based not only on the basic political factors (such as the leadership of the party, the revolutionary spirit of the masses, and the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship), but also on actual economic bases.

We still have great economic potential that yet been well developed and utilized in all sectors, localities, and bases, in all aspects of the process of reproduction, especially in labor, land, equipment, materials, goods, capital, etc. With the existing material conditions, if we merely do a better job of managing and oppose the evils of waste, thievery, carelessness, and deceit the economy will have notable reserve forces with which to reduce its difficulties and overcome some of its imbalances. For that reason, struggling to overcome the negative aspects of economic and social activities was established by the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee as one of the three urgent tasks.

We have spoken much of those latent capabilities, but we still have not done a good job of developing them, first of all because our management has not yet fully manifested the lines of the party and has not correctly applied economic laws that are appropriate to the special characteristics of our country, which is in the initial phase of the period of transition

from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The clearest manifestations of that are that many economic policies and managerial systems are no longer appropriate, which causes workers to lack enthusiasm for production, and that people who engage in dishonest, illegal livelihood continue to operate brazenly, so the evils of carelessness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility have bases on which to develop.

The Six Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out the direction for overcoming the errors and deficiencies in economic policies and in management. On that basis, the Council of Ministers has promulgated or is preparing to promulgate a number of specific policies to eliminate the obstacles, in order to stimulate, and create good conditions for the development of, the exploitation of latent capabilities and the development of production.

The spirit of the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee has begun to affect the production situation, especially agricultural production and the peasant masses. As regards the Bac Bo delta and piedmont regions, where the socialist production relationships are well established, the masses are politically mature, and the corps of management cadres is relatively experienced, that influence is even clearer, especially in the places which have good party organizations and the collective mastership right of the people is truly honored. The recent changes represent only the first step in renovating management, but their effect is truly a new factor which we must grasp and strongly develop.

In addition to amending the economic policies and management systems, which we have done and are continuing to do in an active manner, we are now undertaking a more thorough review of planning during the recent period and straightforwardly exposing the shortcomings, in order to reach the necessary conclusions toward rearranging planning in a new spirit -- one which is both imbued with the spirit of revolutionary offensive and has a strict scientific nature -- closely calculate the actual conditions, and pay all-out attention to economic efficiency. Thanks to personal experience, we know that planning which exceeds actual capabilities and does not closely calculate effectiveness causes waste and increases the difficulties and imbalances. Therefore, implementing planning in a new spirit is an important factor in overcoming the difficulties and reducing the imbalances of the economy.

In brief, the economy is entering 1980 with many fierce difficulties, but it still has much great latent potential and new factors which we must understand and develop in order to overcome the difficulties and transform the economic situation. We must straightforwardly expose the difficulties and deficiencies, but we absolutely must not be pessimistic, upset, or hesitant; on the contrary, we must be alert and resolutely seek all ways to exploit all latent capabilities in order to gradually overcome the difficulties and enable the economy to develop wholesomely and solidly.

That is the first requirement and is also the basic spirit in drafting the plans for 1980 and the next several years.

On the basis of that fundamental spirit, the plans for 1980 and the next several years we must fully understand the following guidance thoughts.

1. Truly concentrate to a higher degree on agriculture: increase the output of cultivation and animal husbandry on the basis of fully utilizing labor and land; achieve intensive cultivation, increase productivity, and increase the number of growing seasons on developed land; and clear wasteland in order to stably and effectively expand acreage. In agriculture, it is necessary to concentrate on staple food, agricultural raw materials, and agricultural products for export. Investment must also be concentrated in the industrial bases serving agriculture. All sectors are responsible for serving agriculture with a spirit of giving it number-one priority.
2. Make the greatest efforts to increase export capabilities, especially agricultural products, marine products, and forestry products, and produce contracted-out goods for foreign countries. Each sector and locality must balance exports with imports, and must set a deadline for increasing exports to make up for imports. The places with conditions for doing so must export more than they import.
3. Set capital construction objectives and construction schedules that are appropriate to capabilities with regard to capital and construction materials, and give priority to projects which serve agriculture and exports, and to projects which create energy and raw materials. We must positively overcome the situation of dispersed, prolonged, low-efficiency construction.
4. Positively exploit the domestic sources of raw materials in order to fully utilize the existing production capabilities of the economic components, especially with regard to the consumer goods industry, and assure the balancing of imported materials (as permitted by foreign exchange capabilities) with a number of selected products, with emphasis on the sectors creating raw materials, materials, and spare parts, and the sectors producing export goods. Attention must be paid to rearranging production plans and the utilization of labor by the industrial bases that cannot balance materials.
5. Create a fundamental transformation in state purchasing in order to concentrate the control of goods in the hands of the state on the basis of improving the state purchasing policies (stabilizing obligations by means of two-way economic contracts and making additional purchases at negotiated prices) and rectifying the organization of state purchasing, especially by unifying and guiding the supplying of materials and goods, and state purchasing, at the district level. We must strengthen the management of materials and goods, and oppose thievery, collusion, speculation, hoarding, and dishonest trading.

6. Selectively strengthen the material-technical bases of the communications and transportation sector, accompanied by the rectification of management, while also strongly shifting over to the development and use of the nonmotorized land and water transportation facilities.

7. Rationally readjust the distribution of labor among the various areas, improve policies, and do a good job of organizing and using redundant labor in the state sector, while at the same time continuing to amend the policies in order to encourage the workers and peasants from producing enthusiastically, and endeavoring to increase labor productivity.

8. Improve policies while strengthening the management of finance, currency, credit, prices, and salaries, in order to create conditions for the wholesome and stable development of the economy and the living conditions of the people, especially workers, civil servants, and people who earn legitimate livings.

9. Meet the requirements of national defense and security, be combat-ready, and have economic contingency plans in order to take the initiative in coping with all situations. The armed forces must have plans to positively participate in economic construction, and meet part of their food needs.

10. Do a good job of fulfilling our international obligations toward the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions, and strengthen the two-party and multi-party cooperative relationships with the Soviet Union and the other COMECON countries. Expand economic and trade relations with the other countries.

Due to those requirements, the 1980 plan must achieve balances on the basis of the existing capabilities, accompanied by the positive exploitation of the latent capabilities of our country, with a spirit of revolutionary offensive and very strong consciousness of self-reliance, without waiting on or depending on the outside or the upper echelon. We must tighten up the norms, practice extreme economy, pay attention to economic effectiveness, and pay special attention to increasing labor productivity.

Struggle goals must be tied in with methods and the organization of implementation; we must increase the effectiveness of planning, while also doing a good job of utilizing market relationships and guiding economic activities into the common orbit of planning the rational economy.

The guidance thought that has been concretized in the points mentioned above is the application of the lines of the Party Congresses and the spirit of the resolutions of the Central Committee, especially the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum, in order to point out the difficulties, make progress in overcoming the imbalances, meet the urgent requirements of the three strategic missions, and enable the economy to advance strongly.

With regard to the delta and piedmont regions, full understanding of the above-mentioned guidance thought revolves around the following key points:

1. The districts' 1950 plans must concentrate on the fulfillment of the principal missions:

Going all-out to develop agricultural production, with concentration on staple food, nonstaple food, and agricultural products for export, in accordance with the production directions that have been determined for each district. The districts with forests must closely combine agriculture with forestry and fishing.

There must be a new transformation with regard to exports, and all capabilities must be exploited in order to increase the volume of exports during 1950 and prepare conditions for rapidly increasing exports during future years. The principal source of exports is agricultural products (special rice varieties; such industrial crops as peanuts, jute, rush, tobacco, tea, mulberry leaves, etc.; such vegetables and fruits as onions, garlic, peppers, coconuts, watermelon, etc.; such medicinal plants as essence of peppermint, etc.), marine products (especially shrimp), forestry products (including wood and the secondary forest products), and handicrafts, artistic goods, and export goods produced on a contracted-out basis.

Building up the consumer goods industry, which consists of two aspects: providing such raw materials as sugarcane, tea, tobacco, peanuts, jute, raw silk, vegetables and fruit, etc., to the factories, and developing artisan industry and handicrafts at the district level (including handicrafts in the agricultural cooperatives), especially fishing, salt-making, food processing, feed processing, the production of agricultural implements and construction materials, the production of ordinary consumer goods from local raw materials, and the production of artistic handicrafts and contracted-out goods for export. Attention must be paid to the trades which meet the needs of the people in the district and create additional goods to exchange with the peasants, especially construction materials, wooden items, pottery, earthenware, etc.

On the basis of the recently promulgated state purchasing policy and the readjustment of the organization of state purchasing at the district level, we must promote the state purchasing of agricultural products, especially staple foods, nonstaple foods, agricultural raw materials, and agricultural products for export, and assure the norms regarding the delivery of products to the state, while also doing a good job of managing and organizing the distribution of staple food, materials, and goods and fulfilling the needs of the people.

All sectors and all activities in the sphere of the district, as well as the guidance of the party committees and the governmental administrations and the mass proselytizing work of the mass associations must concentrate on the fulfillment of those central tasks, above all the production and state purchasing of foodstuffs.

2. In the over-all difficult situation with regard to the economy, the state's ability to invest in and supply materials and goods is limited. Specifically, the capital invested in cement, iron, and steel was less than during the previous year, and we must concentrate their use in agriculture and irrigation, and reduce their use for other things. Especially, we must go all-out to limit our investment in nonproductive projects. In general, chemical fertilizers, including nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, are about the same as the 1979 plan norms. Less fuel (POL, coal) was provided this year. Such materials as wood, cement, iron and steel, bricks, and tiles also declined, and greater difficulties were encountered with regard to consumer goods distributed by the central echelon, goods made of cotton, plastic, and aluminum, metals, sugar, tea, tobacco, cooking fuel, etc., were also more scarce than last year.

In that situation, we must develop to high degree our spirit of self-reliance and absolutely exploit all latent on-the-spot capabilities, in order to balance the plan and assure the fulfillment of the tasks that have been assigned.

Those latent capabilities are:

The full utilization of labor, land, natural resources, and the existing material-technical bases.

The tight management, and correct distribution and use of, materials, goods, and staple food, in order to bring about better economic effectiveness, overcome distribution on an equalized, subsidizing basis, and resolutely oppose thievery and collusion.

It must be clearly realized that we have new factors and new conditions with which to strongly develop those latent capabilities. They are:

The effect of the new policies that have been or are about to be promulgated, in the spirit of the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, along with a number of improvements in the planning and management systems, in order to enable the workers to be content and produce enthusiastically, and so that the bases and districts can have additional conditions for developing their initiative and creativity.

The reorganization of production and management at the base level, especially in the agricultural cooperatives and the districts in the process of building up the districts and strengthening the district echelon, has brought about a number of results, and now there are conditions for facilitating the exploitation of all latent capabilities in the districts.

In brief, fully understanding the principal missions and requirements, and absolutely exploiting the existing latent capabilities, on the basis of the new policies and conditions and in order to eliminate the imbalances and assure the fulfillment of missions is the basic spirit of the guidance

thought that must be firmly grasped when reviewing, supplementing, and further perfecting the 1980 plan and looking several years ahead, and in order to assure the victorious fulfillment of the 1980 state plan in the delta and piedmont districts.

The districts which have held party congresses and approved a number of plan norms must also fully understand that spirit when reviewing, adjusting, and supplementing them, as set forth in Directive 359 of the Government.

II. Do a Good Job of Drafting District-Level Plans:

When opening the conference, I spoke of the especially important position of the district plan with regard to the over-all state plan and the national economy. In brief, I said that:

The district is a basic economic unit, the echelon which directly combines labor with land and the other natural resources, industry with agriculture, and the national economy with the collective economy. It is a strong fortress in the defense of the homeland.

The key, most urgent tasks on which the economy must now concentrate are mostly district-oriented. The greatest and most basic latent capabilities which can be exploited to develop the economy, especially agriculture, are also directly controlled and balanced by the districts. The main directions in the transformation of planning are also carried out first of all at the district level, for the district is a basic economic unit made up of many production and commercial bases and is the place in which the collective mastership right of the people is directly exercised.

The contents and methods of drafting district plans were clearly stated in Directive 359 of the Premier, and during this conference you have heard various comrades make presentations and give specific guidance.

Here, I will emphasize only a few of the most important points that must be changed in order to do a good job of drafting district plans.

First, plans must be drafted at the base level. Second, plans must be balanced at the district level.

1. Drafting plans at the base level.

The district's base-level units include many types. Here, I will speak only of the agricultural cooperatives because they are the most important bases managed by the district, and the basic matters regarding the drafting of cooperative plans are also applicable to the other types of state and collective bases.

I will not talk about the specialized contents and methods of the drafting of cooperative plans, for there already exists much guidance material. I will only stress a new spirit in our working method: we must enable the cooperative plans to truly become action programs drafted by the cooperative members and implemented with a spirit of collective mastership.

That is a basic principle which is based on the nature of planning under a socialist regime. What is new is that we have some new conditions for strictly implementing that principle.

Those new conditions are:

In general, the agricultural cooperatives in the delta and piedmont areas have production directions that are appropriate to the over-all district plans. The scale of the cooperatives and the production units has been rationally readjusted and stabilized (the scale of a cooperative is about 300 hectares). The policy of strengthening the basic production units and rationally reorganizing the specialized units is a step toward rectifying the organizational-managerial structure of the cooperatives so that it can be appropriate to the present level of production. A number of policies have recently been amended and supplemented, especially the policy regarding distribution within the cooperative and the policies of encouraging the full utilization of land and promoting animal husbandry. Other important policies, such as those regarding the state purchasing agricultural production, the supplying of materials and goods, two-way exchanges between the state and the peasants, etc., are being studied so that they may be promulgated. All of those changes and amendments are intended to heighten the sense of responsibility of each production unit and each individual worker with regard to the ultimate results of production, and to assure the unanimity of the interests of the state and the interests of the collectives and of each laborer, and therefore closely combine the obligations and rights of the collective mastership system. Those are revolutionary motive forces, strong levers which encourage the workers to produce enthusiastically, be concerned with the collective interest, positively fulfill their obligations, and voluntarily exchange agricultural products with the state.

Those new conditions create the concern and unity of the masses for drafting cooperative plans and plans for each unit, for to discuss the struggle goals and methods of implementing plans is to enable each production unit and individual to clearly understand what they must do, and what will be distributed to them if they fulfill their obligations.

From the actual experience of the advanced cooperatives and a number of cooperatives in Hai Hau District which have gone a step ahead in drafting plans in the new spirit, we can arrive at the following general conclusions:

All cooperatives have latent capabilities that can be exploited, especially with regard to land and labor, in order to achieve intensive cultivation,

increase yields, increase the number of growing seasons, expand acreage, develop animal husbandry, develop the sectors and trades, reduce production expenses, increase the incomes of the cooperatives and the cooperative members, and contribute more to the state. Those latent capabilities are even more evident when a comparison is made between cooperatives which similar production conditions, or between production units in the same cooperative. Hai Hau is a district with accomplishments in intensively cultivating, and increasing the yields of, rice. But in general, during the past several years the rice yields of the cooperatives with similar land conditions have differed from between five to seven quintals to more than a ton per hectare. Between different areas in a district, the annual rice yields differ by three to four tons per hectare. The movement to study, catch up with, and surpass the advanced units, and increase the uniformity among the production units are important and practical methods for exploiting the potential capabilities of the delta and piedmont districts.

Since the state's ability to invest and supply materials is limited, the cooperatives can by themselves exploit some of those latent capabilities on the basis of developing the collective mastership role of the cooperative members. If that is to be accomplished, the cooperative plans must not be discussed only by the cadres, but must be discussed by the units, and arrangements must be made for all cooperative members, the people who participate directly in production to specifically discuss and calculate the norms, methods, and production plans, and the production plans must be tied in with the expenditure and distribution plans. Matters must be presented to the cooperative members in a realistic manner, and the presenting of complicated charts with many confusing figures should be avoided. Discussions of plans must result in the clear determination of obligations and rights of each production unit and workers, and must be tied in with the supplementation and completion of the norms in the cooperative. Only thereby can we have plans which are positive, solid, and highly effective.

If the masses are to be concerned with, enthusiastically draft, and implement plans, we must rectify the cooperatives' organization of production and management, and do a good job of implementing the recently promulgated policies, as discussed above. Although that is appropriate to the requirements of the cooperatives and the aspirations of the cooperative members, the district must inspect and guide that implementation in order to create a good premise for the masses to exercise their collective mastership right in drafting and implementing plans.

So that the cooperatives can strongly develop their initiative and responsibility in drafting plans, the state must continue to adopt specific policies, especially those regarding the state purchasing of agricultural products and the supplying of materials and goods. The principal legal plan norms of the state regarding cooperatives are the agricultural products purchasing norms, depending on the cooperative's production direction, and the norms regarding the supplying of materials and goods. The norms regarding production are only of a guidance nature, and are not

imposed on the cooperatives. We must resolutely end the situation of cooperatives having to draft plans that suit the district, in contrast to the plan norms assigned to the production units. The cooperative's distribution plan must be drafted by it and approved by a congress of cooperative members. The district does not review the draft, but merely monitors proceedings to assure that the state policies are correctly implemented.

Those things can be carried out well only when the cooperative has a well-developed party organization which has solidarity and unity, is close to the masses, and has a corps of management cadres that has the confidence of the masses. That is a basic condition for assuring that the cooperative advances stably. Therefore, rectifying the management of cooperatives in general and improving planning in particular, cannot be separated from party building. In the immediate future, we must do a good job of implementing Directive 72 of the Secretariat, accompanied by the policy of issuing party member cards.

Such experiences have a broad significance with regard to all cooperatives. On the basis of those experiences the districts must review the drafting of 1980 plans in the cooperatives during the recent period. Those which have not done a good job or have not done their work in the right spirit must supplement and amend their plans, and create a good basis for drafting plans for future seasons and years. Results in drafting cooperative plans are not only manifested in the norms but must be transformed into acts on the part of the masses in the fields, first of all in promoting production during the winter-spring season.

2. Achieve balances in the sphere of the district.

The drafting of plans at the base level is the primary condition for the drafting of good district plans. But the district plan is not merely the sum of the base plans. It must also resolve common problems at the district level, in accordance with the 10 points set forth in Directive 359 of the Premier. I will emphasize some aspects that must be balanced in the sphere of the district which have an immediate importance and must be resolved with a new spirit, in contrast with the previous method:

Balancing labor and land in the sphere of the district.

The full utilization of labor and land is a foremost requirement and a basic factor in the production plans of each cooperative. In actuality, we often encounter a situation that is widespread in the delta and piedmont districts: some cooperatives with little land, a labor surplus, and a high level of intensive cultivation and increased yields which have a low level of commodity production, while there are some cooperatives with much land and few workers which have low yields but many latent capabilities for rapidly intensifying cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons in order to rapidly increase acreage and output. If we are to fully utilize labor and land we must escape from the framework of "closed" balancing in each cooperative and achieving balance in the sphere of the

of the district (tied in with the plan to redistribute labor throughout the nation). In the sphere of balancing at the district level, the appropriate working method is to achieve cooperation, by means of many flexible forms, among the cooperatives, in accordance with economic contract relations. As for the district, it organizes, mobilizes, guides, and arbitrates. Recently, in a number of places there has been the situation of districts managing the labor of the cooperatives in an administrative manner, or mobilizing the workers for purely political reasons, without calculating economic benefit and effectiveness, so the results have been very limited and there is considerable waste. We must learn from experience and go all-out to avoid that situation.

The balancing of labor and land in the sphere of the district must be based on the cooperative plans. The cooperatives with much land must not only draft development plans according to their labor capabilities, but also draft plans to achieve intensive cultivation, increase the number of growing seasons, and expand their acreage to the highest degree, in a manner appropriate to their land conditions. On that basis, they must mobilize their labor to the greatest possible degree, and must make up for labor shortages in certain tasks and at certain times by carrying out exchanges with cooperatives which have labor surpluses, in a manner agreed to by the two sides, perhaps by hiring workers or organizing a cooperative effort. Cooperatives which cannot work all their land may allow cooperatives with many workers to use their unworked land under agreed-to conditions. For example, in Song Lo District (Vinh Phu Province), some cooperatives with little land have taken the initiative in borrowing land from other cooperatives in order to grow additional non-rice staple foods. Along those lines, it is possible to develop division-of-labor and cooperative relationships between the cooperatives and the other production bases in the district, in order to fully utilize the existing labor, land, and material facilities in many appropriate forms, from carrying out a division of labor in order to assure a number of tasks in the production process to cooperation in the production of some products. In some districts there has been organized a division of labor among cooperatives in the production of breeding hogs (cooperatives experienced in raising sows or incubating ducks supply sows or ducklings to the other cooperatives), or several cooperatives get together to raise fish and ducks on a large water area, to produce bricks and tiles in places where they can be made without using cultivated land, etc. Some districts with much rush, such as Kim Son District, have carried out cooperation between the cooperatives with rush fields and the other cooperatives in the form of dividing up the output according to the work points contributed by the workers. The important thing is that the form of cooperation must be based on the needs of production, bring about results for the participating parties, and impose compulsory responsibilities based on agreed-to economic contracts. The places which have organized combines in a formalistic manner, which have cumbersome apparatus and do not bring about economic results, must review and change them.

With regard to the districts which still have land that can be developed and used for agricultural production, the balancing of labor and land in the sphere of the district must also meet the extremely important requirement of going all-out to promote land clearing and expanding the agricultural area in accordance with a district plan. The province must help the districts rapidly carry out surveying, draft specific land-clearing plans, and determine production directions that are appropriate to the land conditions and the economic-technical factors, so that land-clearing can bring about the best, most rapid economic results, while also protecting the fertility of the soil and the environment. The land-clearing forms the districts may utilize include using the labor, conditions, and facilities of the cooperatives with little land to carry out land clearing and create new bases and gradually develop those bases into new cooperatives. The district must make additional investments in some essential aspects, especially irrigation, and give additional assistance with regard to materials and facilities, depending on the capabilities of the district. The districts which have much land and can clear wasteland on a large scale, but which have limited capabilities, must be assisted by the province and the central level in drafting a district plan to clear wasteland over a period of several years which combines state investment with the mobilization of the people's manpower. According to the production plans and direction in that area, either state farms or cooperatives must be organized.

Balancing production with the supplying of materials and goods and the purchasing and distribution of agricultural products:

The contents of that balancing are that production plans must be integrally related to the plans to supply materials and goods. Such plans must also correspond to the two-way state purchasing plans, and on the basis of those purchasing plans it is necessary to draft plans to distribute agricultural products. In those plans, it is most important that staple food be balanced on a district-wide basis.

To achieve those balances it is necessary to have new policies regarding the state purchasing of agricultural products and the supplying of state materials and goods. It is also necessary that the Government assign to the districts responsibility for supplying materials and goods and for purchasing agricultural products (these responsibilities should be temporarily assigned to the District Commercial-Living Conditions Committee, which will help the District People's Committee unify the guidance of that task, in accordance with Directive 344 of the Premier).

For a long time now, those imbalances have existed here and there in many areas. The method of distributing materials and goods, furthermore, has been equalizing in nature and has thus been irrational, has not brought corresponding economic effectiveness, and has caused much waste and loss.

The districts must now firmly control those material facilities and have a plan for distributing and using them in the economically most effective way. The commercial, staple food, materials, financial, and other sectors must give general guidance regarding distribution principles and systems, but the district must assume responsibility for the results of the investment of materials, goods, and capital in order to increase production and purchase many agricultural products. In that spirit, Hai Hau does not intend to distribute nitrogenous fertilizer on an equalizing basis in 1980, as it has done in previous years, but to give priority to cooperatives with large areas which are capable of rapidly increasing commodity production. The cooperatives which have little land and low commodity output must meet most of their needs by using their organic fertilizer (manure, green fertilizer, alluvium, etc.).

In the past, some goods which did not meet basic needs, such as thermos bottles, teapots, enamelware, aluminum ware, etc., were distributed largely to organs, industrial workers, officials, and village cadres on an issuance basis. Now, larger quantities of those goods may be used in two-way exchanges with the peasants in order to encourage them to produce agricultural products and sell them to the state. In Hai Hau District, even goods that are regarded as necessities have been effectively used in exchange for agricultural products. For example, recently the state sold two meters of satin, for which coupons were collected. Purchasers had to sell the state 15 kilos of paddy. The peasants were very enthusiastic.

Those are some examples regarding the use of materials and goods to affect production and state purchases when the district can take the initiative in distributing materials and goods.

That spirit must be fully manifested in the central level's plans to distribute materials and goods to the provinces, and in the province's plans to distribute them to the districts. We must resolutely bring an end to uniform, equalizing distribution that is separated from the plans to distribute materials and goods and from the production and purchasing plans. The districts with high commodity output must be supplied more materials and goods. That is something that is necessary and rational.

On the basis of closely combining plans regarding production, the supplying of materials and goods, and state purchasing, the district must do a good job of fulfilling the plans to supply agricultural products to the state and balance foodstuffs in the sphere of the district. A feature of plans to balance staple food is that the state assigns to the district legal plan norms regarding the amount of staple food sent out of the district, on the basis of a new policy regarding the state purchasing of staple food. The district takes the initiative in meeting all staple food needs for all people in the district by drafting plans to distribute it on the basis of state standards and policies regarding people not engaged in agriculture. The district must regard the supplying of increasingly larger amounts of staple food and other agricultural products to the province and the central echelon as a mission of foremost importance. With

regard to districts with much specialized agricultural land, they must make the greatest efforts to provide their own staple food. But they should not for that reason restrict the development of industrial crops. Their staple food shortfalls will be made up by the province.

I would like to once again stress the vital importance of the staple food problem. The requirement of positively balancing staple food in each locality requires us to fully utilize all capabilities and mobilize all forces to promote production. It is absolutely forbidden to let land lie fallow, for an inch of ground is an inch of gold. In addition to the peasant forces, we must mobilize all other forces to produce staple food, such as troops, workers, and civil servants (some must participate in production, and those who remain at home must do the work of those who have gone to participate in production), older students, etc. The state farms growing industrial crops, and the state forests, must also fully utilize their land to meet part of their staple food needs, especially non-rice staple foods (corn, potatoes, manioc, taro, etc.), but they should not let that affect the development of industrial crops and afforestation. The state has adopted a number of incentive policies. Now the emphasis must be on implementing them.

In brief, drafting plans and assuring balance among production, the supplying of materials and goods, and the state purchasing and distribution of agricultural products amount to a new, very important development which will enable the districts to use their existing material facilities as too tools for controlling and managing economic activities, and for strengthening the districts' role and responsibility with regard to production and livelihood in the sphere of the district.

Firmly controlling and making good use of the material-technical bases in the district, uniformly developing agricultural development, and gradually creating an agricultural-industrial structure.

The process of creating an agricultural-industrial structure at the district level demands that we gradually build up the material-technical bases of the state and the cooperatives so that they may be appropriate to the district plan, and rationally carry out the decentralization of management to the district level. But there is another important aspect which has not received adequate attention: the management and use of material bases and facilities in such a way that combines agriculture and industry into a single structure, so that they are unified with each other and exert a uniform effect on carrying out the district's production direction, and assure good economic effectiveness.

In general, there has now been formed at the district level a network of material-technical bases directly managed by the district which consists of a tractor and agricultural machinery repair station, an irrigation station, seedstock and breeding stock stations, materials supplying bases, retail stores and stalls, purchasing stations, agricultural processing bases,

transportation and capital construction bases, etc. That is not to mention the cultural, educational, public health, and public welfare bases, which also play an important role in production and life. If one also counts the material bases of the agricultural cooperatives and the artisan industry-handicrafts cooperatives, there exists in the districts a notable quantity of machinery and other material facilities.

A widespread situation at present is that the management and utilization of those bases and facilities is still dispersed and fragmented among sectors or "enclaved" within the production units. Some aspects of the relationship between the districts' commercial and service organizations have still not been well resolved, which has caused confusion and trouble. Although the district plans encompass all the operational sectors and base-level units, they still have an "assembled" nature and have not been united into a single structure.

In order to overcome that situation, the district plans must be based on a firm grasp of all forces and material facilities, especially machinery, materials, and goods, and their mobilization in the service of the district's principal, key task: serving agriculture and agricultural cooperatives. At the same time, on the basis of those plans we must resolve the relationship between the district's production and commercial units and the cooperatives, and among the district's production and commercial units, by means of economic contracts which impose responsibility and assure one another's responsibility (and go all-out to avoid accomplishing that by administrative means alone).

An important consideration with regard to district plans is that they must achieve the uniform, harmonious functioning of the material bases and facilities managed by the district, with regard to agricultural production. In order to meet that requirement, Nam Ninh District organized its network of material-technical bases which serve production and life into economic-technical clusters in small areas within the district which had from five to seven cooperatives and had similar land conditions. Tractor units, stores for supplying materials all goods or for purchasing agricultural products, etc., were set up in the areas and had the same scope of service. Therefore, it was possible to combine them with one another to exert a uniform, timely effect on agricultural production in that area and assure that the two-way relationships between the state and the peasants are close and convenient. Among the cooperatives in the area there has begun to be instituted a division of labor and cooperation in producing seedstock, breeding stock, etc., to supply to one another.

That is an organizational method which we must study, and which can be combined with technical guidance and the area-wide organization of the other service bases, in order to enable the economic-technical clusters to have greater effect on agricultural production and further the carrying out of the three revolutions in the rural areas. However, we must not organize the management-administrative apparatus according to clusters, or

transform the clusters into an intermediate echelon. We must also avoid the tendency to achieve balances only within each cluster.

Therefore, the process of forming agricultural-industrial structures in the districts is developed step-by-step, in depth and in breadth, and takes place in each cooperative, in each small area of the district, and in the scope of the entire district.

The district plan must further the formation of that structure, while at the same time, on the basis of that structure, raise the level of overall balancing among the sector and the production units, and among production, circulation, and distribution in the sphere of the district.

III. The Drafting of District Plans Must Be Closely Bound to Developing the District and Perfecting the District Echelon

From the contents and requirements of the present cycle of district plan drafting, and especially from the new problems encountered in drafting district plans which I have just discussed (especially the problem of balancing plans in the sphere of the district, controlling and coordinating the material facilities, uniformly affecting production, purchasing, and distribution, forming economic-technical clusters in small areas within the district), we can clearly see that the drafting of good district plans is an important step toward building up the district and strengthening the district echelon in accordance with Directive 33 of the Political Bureau and Resolution No 33 of the Council of Ministers. The drafting of district plans must become an important part of district development and the strengthening of the district echelon.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the initiative and responsibility of the district echelon in drafting plans and guiding the implementation plans, it is necessary to urgently carry out a number of tasks related to developing the districts and strengthening the district echelon:

1. The tasks of zoning the district and drafting district plans are closely related. The drafting of plans, especially the draft plan for 1981-1985, must be based on projections. And we must, in drafting plans, continue to supplement, perfect, and improve the quality of projections.

To date, nearly all of the delta and piedmont districts have completed their projections, except for a number of newly consolidated districts. Now, during the present plan drafting cycle, they must be supplemented and concretized in the form of small areas (clusters) in the district. At the same time, attention must be paid to planning the cooperatives and the other production bases within the district. The province must make progress in synthesizing and reviewing district draft projections, accompanied by the drafting of economic development plans on a provincial scale, in order to serve the drafting of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, in accordance with the instructions of the Council of Ministers.

The ministries and general departments must undergo strong transformations in knowledge and action regarding the development of their sector in the districts. They must draft a plan for the sector managed by the ministry and specifically assign it to the district, and improve the organization and management of the sector in accordance with the requirements of developing the district and, along with the province, achieving at an early date the decentralization to the district of authority to manage the necessary bases, in accordance with the principle of clearly determining and closely combining the sector and local managerial relationships. In the immediate future, we must assign to the districts authority to manage the bases which supply materials and goods and make state purchases, in order to assure unified guidance by the district and closely coordinate the activities of those bases.

2. On the basis of zoning and projections, we must further the development of an agricultural-industrial structure in the sphere of the district, and regard that as an important part of planning. The combining of agriculture and industry into a single structure takes place in each cooperative and small area in the district, and in the district as a whole.

The elements of the government which monitor district development must, along with the agricultural committees and the relevant sectors, promptly recapitulate experiences regarding the development of economic-technical clusters, which combine agriculture and industry in small areas, in Nam Ninh District and a number of other districts, in order to disseminate and promptly implement them.

3. On the basis of a state purchasing policy which is about to be promulgated, the provinces must determine stable obligatory contribution norms to the districts and quickly assign plan norms for the purchasing of agricultural products, as well as norms for the supplying of materials and goods, and the distribution of investment capital and budgetary funds, to the districts in 1980. That is a very essential basis on which the districts can review and supplement their 1980 plans at the base level and draft their 1981-1985 plan.

We must continue to perfect the organization of the district in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers, draft operational rules for the district-level apparatus, and assure that the district can monitor, and give good guidance to the bases. The ministries and provinces must urgently implement the policy of sending cadres to supplement the district and base echelons, while at the same time promoting the training of district and cooperative cadres. At present, too many of the well-trained technical and managerial cadres are concentrated in the administrative-economic management organs, and in a number of state bases, while the college-trained cadres. That is an irrationality. The government's Organization Department must, along with the relevant ministries, study and resolve the problems regarding policies, and present to the government a

plan to transfer more college-level and secondary school-level cadres to the cooperatives. The provinces, and especially the districts, must do a good job of distributing and using scientific-technical cadres and economic management cadres.

During the past year progress has been made in developing the districts and perfecting the district echelon, but that task has not met the requirements and the position of the district echelon does not yet correspond with that mandated by the Party Central Committee and the government.

From our initial experience in developing the districts, with the new, advantageous conditions that have been created in the spirit of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, we can see more clearly that some problems regarding the drafting of plans at the district level are tied in with the development of the districts and the perfecting of the district echelon.

Immediately following this conference we will begin to implement Directive 359 of the Government and endeavor to carry out our work according to schedule, in order to meet the deadlines for synthesizing the provincial and central plans. At the same time, the campaign to supplement and complete the 1980 plans at the district and base levels must mobilize and organize a mass movement to compete in winning victories during the winter-spring season. First of all, we must urgently guard against and prevent drought, do a good job of tending the winter crop, and do a good job of preparing for the 5th month-spring crop.

I hope that by the second conference of the delta and piedmont districts we will not only have additional experience in drafting plans and in guiding plan fulfillment at the base and district levels, but will also have attained initial results in agricultural production and have created momentum for the victorious fulfillment of the 1980 plan.

I wish you good health and request you to relay to the people of the Bac Bo delta and piedmont areas, the provincial, district, and base cadres, the families of war dead and wounded soldiers, and the families of servicemen, the sincere regards of the Party Central Committee and the Government.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LE THANH NGHI LETTER TO ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

Hanoi: TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA [PLANNING REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 80 pp 1-3.

[Letter from Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, to the Conference on the National Economy Planning System and the Setting of Economic-Technical Norms, held in the city of Thai Binh, Thai Binh Province, 15 to 17 January 1980]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 January 1980

Dear Comrades,

I regret very much that I cannot be present to join you in discussing the national economy planning system and the setting of economic-technical norms, which are very important matters in studying the transformation of our country's planning. On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I warmly greet you and wish our conference fine success.

I would like to contribute a number of opinions in order to help the Conference do a good job of discussing those matters.

As you all know, at present our party and state is promoting the transformation of planning, in combination with studying the economic problems, in order to serve the implementation of 1980 state plan and the drafting of the third five-year plan (1981-1985), along the lines set forth by the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Plenums of the Party Central Committee.

The transformation of planning is a very important mission in the over-all task of economic management, in order to enable planning, the central segment of the economic management system, to more fully reflect the lines of the party and to do a better job of applying the objective economic laws in a manner appropriate to the characteristics of our country's economy, which is in the initial phase of the transition to socialism and must shoulder the great and urgent tasks of the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland.

In order to fulfill those requirements, planning must be transformed with regard to both contents and methods. Planning must develop and make the best possible use of labor, natural resources, and existing material-technical bases, and on that basis gradually resolve the imbalances of the economy, first of all to solidly meet the needs for staple food, nonstaple food, export goods, and consumer goods, combined with the gradual development of heavy industry, and advancing to the building of a modern industrial-agricultural economy. To transform the contents of planning along those lines is to highly develop self-reliance, overcome the attitude of waiting on and depending on the upper echelon and the outside, positively develop all latent potential in our country, in the localities, and in each production base, and fully utilize all economic components and forms in the transition phase. That is also the principal way to fulfill the requirement of balancing plans positively and solidly, on a scientific and realistic basis, in order to meet in a concentrated and complete manner the key objectives in each planning period.

In order to assure that content, we must truly synthesize plans from the base and district levels, and develop the collective mastership right of the working people in drafting and implementing plans. Planning must fully manifest the principle of assuring concentrated, unified management by the central echelon, accompanied by the expansion of the initiative, creativity, and responsibility of the localities and bases. That principle demands that we combine sector planning with local and territorial planning. At the same time, we must combine planning with the utilization of market relationships, in order to fully utilize all capabilities and meet as well as possible the needs of society.

The transformation of planning must be closely combined with the improvement of all aspects of the economic management system, such as the incentive policies, the management and organization systems, and the apparatus and cadres. Our country's actual experience has also clearly indicated that since our economy is still characterized by small-scale production, there are still many different economic components, and the sphere directly affected by planning is still limited, the economic policies have a very important role and effect. But we cannot sit and wait for the other aspects of the management system to be improved before transforming planning. Planning, the central and beginning aspect of all economic management, must be transformed soon. That will have an effect in stimulating, and creating advantages for, the improvement of the other aspects.

With that viewpoint, during the recent period the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Commission, in addition to improving a number of economic policies in the spirit of the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, have promulgated and are preparing many documents, such as those regarding the district-level planning system, statutes for industrial enterprises and enterprise combines, and planning systems for agricultural cooperatives and artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives. They have also improved the system of legal norms for

assigning plans to the sectors, localities, and base-level units, an index of management decentralization and the planning of technical materials, consumer goods, etc. These documents are intended to both meet the immediate requirements and contribute to the basic transformation of planning in the coming period.

The present discussions, organized by the State Planning Commission, of the draft national economy planning system and the setting of economic-technical norms are intended to gradually codify the basic matters regarding the transformation of planning in the above-mentioned spirit. On the basis of the present System of National Economic Planning, we will promulgate planning systems for the various spheres, sectors, and echelons, and advance to the drafting of a Legal Code of National Economy Planning, to serve as the core of the national Economic Code.

The planning system is intimately related to the production, construction, commercial, and professional activities of the sectors, localities, and bases. Therefore, studying and drafting the System of National Economy Planning must be a common task of the ministries, sectors, party committees, and governmental administrations. The planning organs of the sectors and echelons are responsible for helping the party committees and governmental administrations to organize research, solicit the opinions of its sector or echelon, and contribute to the drafts. The System of National Economy Planning must truly crystallize the intelligence of the corps of economic management cadres, the scientific-technical cadres, and the working masses throughout the nation. Only thereby can the systems develop their strength and effectiveness in actual practice.

We emphasize the importance of the System of National Economic Planning in order to organize truly careful study. That system must correctly reflect the characteristics of our country's economy and be appropriate to the managerial requirements and capabilities, and to the capabilities of the apparatus and cadres. We must firmly grasp those requirements, but not be perfectionist or make excessive demands. We must actively study it and submit it to the Council of Ministers for promulgation. During the course of its implementation it will be further perfected.

This conference is being attended by many comrades who have been engaged in planning for many years; they have practical experience and all ardently want to get our planning onto the right track. This conference on planning begins 1980, a year with many glorious anniversary dates of our party and people, and a year which marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the State Planning Commission, which began planning in our country. It is certain that with that spirit, and with the work experience that we have accumulated during past years, you will hold enthusiastic discussions and contribute many good opinions to contribute to the draft document.

Finally, I wish you good health and fine success for our conference.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NATIONWIDE ECONOMIC INVENTORY TO BEGIN 1 SEPTEMBER

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[Editorial by Nhan Dan 26 August: "General Inventory"]

[Text] It was pointed out in the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum that all sectors must urgently take inventory in each factory, locality and organ so as to gain knowledge of all the manpower, supplies and equipment currently available, and that, on this basis, plans must be formulated to put these assets to good use, to bring into play all production potential, to increase labor productivity and to develop production.

The Council of Ministers has decided to conduct a general inventory to reassess the assets of the state economic sector beginning at 0000 on 1 September 1980. This general inventory is aimed at meeting both the immediate and long-term requirements of National Economic Planning and Management. All production and business units of the state must take inventory so as to gain full knowledge of their overall forces; their fixed assets, including equipment, machinery and factories; their movable assets, including technical supplies, raw materials, fuel and goods; their actual production capabilities; and the ways these capabilities are used. They must also revise prices so as to achieve a more accurate assessment of the values of their assets.

The purposes of gaining a good knowledge of our assets are to improve the management of our property and capital, to strengthen their protection and maintenance, and to uphold the responsibility of every one of us for the management of the state property.

Based on this good knowledge of their assets, all units should work out plans and measures to put them to better use, to increase the output of their equipment and to bring into play their stocks of supplies and spare parts in order to step up production and turn out more products for society. All sectors and localities are required to gain a good knowledge of their current production capabilities so as to manage and use them well.

General inventory is a basic task, a mass drive aimed at improving managerial work in all units, enterprises and installations and heightening the sense of responsibility and the spirit of mastery of all people in the management, maintenance and use of each kind of property as well as all the assets and capital of enterprises. On this basis, all the capacity of our existing equipment will be fully exploited and the economic returns on the capital invested by the state and allocated to each enterprise, each sector and each locality will be increased.

Inventorying and reassessing our assets call for accurate measurements and careful examination and inspection. In order to fulfill this task, we must mobilize large numbers of technical, economic, financial and accounting cadres of all enterprises and sectors. At the same time, we must rally workers and see to it that they really participate in supervising this inventory. All sectors are duty-bound to guide their own enterprises in scrupulously carrying out this general inventory. They must send cadres to the key enterprises to really help them take inventory in such a way as to correctly achieve the aims and meet the requirements of this task.

Correctly carrying out the general inventory is an important condition for planning and for improving management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INCREASED OUTPUT OF EXPORT CONSUMER GOODS URGED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG [FOREIGN TRADE] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 pp 3-10

[Article by "H.L.": "Exports and the Development of Consumer Goods Industry and Local Industry Production"]

[Text] Under the conditions of an economy which is advancing from small-scale production to large scale socialist production and must simultaneously carry out three strategic missions and meet three basic requirements -- improving the people's living conditions, strengthening national defense and defending the homeland, and building the material-technical bases of socialism -- the greatest difficulties with regard to exports are the lack of goods and our failure to meet the requirements of the world market with regard to quantity and quality. Those difficulties can be resolved in a fundamental manner only on the basis of promoting the development of production. In addition to endeavoring to create increasingly large quantities of exports from agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc., we must be very concerned with export goods produced by light industry. Within the scope of this article we will discuss matters regarding consumer goods for export.

Promoting the Production of the Consumer Goods Industry and Developing Local Industry Create New Capabilities for Exports.

The Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee concentrated on analyzing all aspects of the national economy, the living conditions of the people, the over-all situation of the nation, and the various aspects of economic management, social management, the ideological task, and the organizational task. It unanimously approved a resolution regarding the situation and urgent missions, and regarding the direction of the mission of developing the consumer goods industry and local industry. That resolution is a specific action program for the entire party, the entire army, and the entire population for the next several years, in order to improve the economic situation and the social situation, stabilize the people's living conditions, improve management, coordinate the work of the state apparatus, the economic management apparatus, and all activities of the party organizations and mass associations, and assure that the nation maintains the highest degree of combat readiness and smashes the adventurism of the

aggressive warreners within the Chinese ruling circles, while also promoting the three revolutions and enabling our socialist revolution to continue to advance along the line delineated by the Fourth Party Congress.

With regard to the consumer goods industry and local industry, the party has clearly indicated that developing their development is a very important mission of all sectors and echelons, in both the short range and the long range, in peacetime as well as in wartime, in order to implement the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and fulfill the three common missions in the new situation: increasing production and maintaining the people's living conditions, strengthening national defense and security and defending the homeland, and building the material-technical bases of socialism.

The position and function of the consumer goods industry were defended by our party in its economic line as meeting the needs of the people and the army, contributing to increasing exports and capital accumulation, by means of processing increase the utilization value and monetary value of agricultural, forestry, and marine products and , along with agriculture, create a basis for giving "priority to the rational development of heavy industry." The role of local industry is to fully utilize all sources of raw materials and labor in the locality, produce many goods to meet the local needs; contribute to meeting the needs of the nation and of export; combine industry with agriculture and the economy with national defense for from the very beginning and at the base level; help enable the national economy to develop uniformly, the mountain region to rapidly catch up with the lowlands, and the rural areas to edge closer to the cities; and do a good job of implementing the policy of the worker-peasant alliance, the ethnic minority policy, and the party's line of national defense by all the people and people's war.

With those positions and functions, during the recent period the consumer goods industry and local industry have contributed importantly to export. The ratio of the consumer goods industry and local industry in the export goods structure has accounted for a notable part of the total for many years. That has resulted from the all-out efforts of the consumer goods industry sector and the localities, and of the foreign trade sector, from the central level to the local level. But in production, as the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee clearly indicated, the weaknesses and deficiencies have been that the volume of goods exported has been small and has not yet been sufficient to balance the raw materials and equipment imported by the consumer goods industry and local industry themselves. We have not been able to create principal export goods that will take advantage of our strengths regarding raw materials, land, and labor, and the quality of many export goods has not kept up with the requirements of the world market.

There are many reasons for that situation. In addition to the underlying objective reasons there are the subjective reasons that the sectors and echelons have not fully understood the role of the consumer goods industry

and local industry, especially artisan industry and handicrafts, and still have the attitude of depending on the central level and waiting for the importation of consumer goods and raw materials with which to produce consumer goods. The problem of raw materials for production has not been well resolved, and adequate investment has not been made to create a stable source of agricultural raw materials. Planning and the drafting of specific policies regarding organization and management are still tardy and beset with deficiencies, and are not very effective.

Therefore, after implementing the party's economic line and creating an economic structure that is appropriate to the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the organization of the production process and management, and the stipulation of specific policies regarding distribution, circulation, and consumption, play a very important role by causing the production of the consumer goods industry and local industry to develop and creating many new capabilities for export.

First, the capabilities for creating sources of export goods are becoming increasingly greater.

For a long time now, due to difficulties and limitations in production, consumer goods have not been taken very seriously. The product line is poor and the quality of many goods is not high, so the sectors, localities, and production bases have contributed little to export. And because of those difficulties, the structure of export goods does not yet reflect our strengths with regard to natural resources and labor.

Under the light of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the consumer goods industry and local industry will be developed comprehensively, with a structure that consists of sectors which process foodstuffs, catch and process marine products, produce tea and the various kinds of soft drinks, produce pharmaceuticals, textiles, leather, goods, ready-made clothing, wood products, earthenware and porcelain, glass, metal consumer goods, rubber and plastic items, school supplies, etc. In the immediate future, the sectors with urgent needs or requiring raw materials that are relatively easily obtained will be developed, along with the development of such principal export goods as shrimp, squid, tea, coffee, rubber goods, raw silk, textiles, ready-made clothing, and artistic handicrafts. In organizing production the three economic components -- state, collective, and individual -- will be fully utilized and combined on large, medium, and small scales; there will be combining of handicraft, semi-mechanized and mechanized techniques; the central level will be combined with the local and base levels; and all social labor forces and natural resources in the nation, as well as all production capabilities of the economic, cultural, and national defense sectors will be fully utilized to produce consumer goods.

A number of long-standing problems which have not been well resolved and which have therefore influenced production will be overcome by means of new policies and measures. The raw materials problem will be positively resolved along the lines of relying principally on increasing domestic production, while also endeavoring to import the various types of essential raw materials, rationally and economically utilizing the various types of principal raw materials, fully utilizing the various types of secondary products, etc. The economic policies will be changed or improved to make them appropriate to the new situation and mission, with the goal of stimulating production. Emphasis will be placed on resolving four kinds of important policies: policies regarding local industry, artisan industry, handicrafts, and circulation and distribution. The basic viewpoints of those policies are to fully utilize the various economic components; correctly combine the interests of society as a whole, the collective interests, and the interests of the individual worker; expand the right of initiative of sectors, localities, and base-level units with regard to production and commerce; and enable production to take off in accordance with the party line and the direction of the state plan, in order to produce many goods for society while at the same time assuring that the state controls the market and is able to purchase the products. Policies to stimulate the production of export goods will receive special attention. One of those policies is that the pricing of export goods will be based on the principle of assuring that the bases producing export goods will not only not suffer losses but will benefit more than if they produced goods for domestic consumption. The production bases, sectors, and localities will be allowed to use part of the foreign exchange earned by their export to import essential raw materials and materials.

In addition to developing production on the basis of domestic labor and raw materials, our party has the policy of promoting international cooperation by producing goods on a contract basis, importing equipment and raw materials, exporting products, and participating in the COMECON programs to cooperate in the production of consumer goods.

If those basic matters are realized, new development will be created for the production of the consumer goods industry and local industry, the steadily increasing needs of the people's lives will be met, and the export index will increase rapidly. The "take-off" of production, the increasing of production, and the gradual satisfaction of domestic consumption needs will be very important conditions for facilitating the mobilization and concentration of exports and for developing production, including the production of export goods, and will directly result in an increase in export volume. Furthermore, one of the three basic contents of the consumer policy during the coming period will be to encourage the use of consumer goods produced in our country and in the locality, and to set aside high-quality products for export, which will facilitate the increasing of exports on the basis of products produced by the consumer goods industry and local industry. Those conditions will create new capabilities for developing exports, and the capability for increasing the volume of goods.

Second, we may create a structure of consumer goods for export which is appropriate to the economic conditions and capabilities and to our present foreign trade exchange requirements.

Consumer goods occupy a very important position in our export structure. But during recent years the ratio of consumer goods in the over-all export structure, as well as the ratios of each type of goods in the consumer goods export structure, have failed to reflect our country's plentiful labor, rich natural resources, and tropical agriculture, and have not met the quantitative and qualitative requirements of the world market. The implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee will help us to begin to overcome that situation, and we will be able to create a consumer goods structure that is appropriate to our present economic conditions and capabilities and foreign trade exchange requirements. The structure of consumer goods for export may include the following types:

Processed staple food and food products. There are many kinds of foods produced from starchy crops, such as the various kinds of noodles and vermicelli. We are now experiencing a rice shortage, but we have much manioc and ginger, and are capable of increasing our production of the various kinds of white beans and soybeans in order to produce such products. The food industry produces a wide range of products, such as processed meat, frozen shrimp and fish, frozen pineapple, concentrated canned pineapple juice, sugar, cookies and candy, cooking oil, coffee, tobacco, spirits, etc. We are capable of producing such products. But in the immediate future the following products may be developed more strongly:

Pineapples and the various products processed from it, the various kinds of frozen fruit, and the products for which there is much world demand and the production of which we are capable of increasing, especially in the cultivation areas near ports, where there are favorable transportation conditions.

Tea is a valuable export product, but only 40,000 to 50,000 hectares are planted in tea. By 1985 we can cultivate tea on 50,000 to 60,000 additional hectares.

If we at the same time we practice intensive cultivation and combine production with processing we can produce additional tens of thousands of tons of processed tea for export.

Tobacco is also a valuable export. We have favorable soil and climate, and in many areas our people are accustomed to growing it. If there are adequate plans and policies regarding the supplying of staple food and prices, by 1985 we can increase the tobacco acreage to between 50,000 and 60,000 hectares, and tens of thousands of tons will be available for export.

Textiles, ready-made clothing, shoes and sandals, leather goods, rubber goods, wooden items, and sports and physical education equipment. With regard to textiles and ready-made clothing, during recent years we have exported relatively large quantities of them, in comparison to many other goods. In producing such goods we have an advantage with regard to labor and it is not very difficult to train people in such trades. If we make adequate investment, combined with promoting domestic production and expanding the international cooperation and contracting-out forms, within about 4 years the export indices regarding those products may increase 2.5 times over the present rates.

Although the present export indices of shoes, sandals, leather goods, and rubber goods are still low, and our material-technical bases for producing them are still weak, we have the necessary raw materials and labor, so many countries want to cooperate with us in producing them or to purchase such goods from us, and we are capable of strongly developing their production.

We are also capable of developing the production of wooden items, physical education and sports equipment, porcelain and glass, and of increasing their export indices in order to meet the demands of foreign markets.

Many different kinds of handicrafts and artistic goods may be exported, but if we concentrate on such principal products as the various kinds of rugs, embroidered goods artistic goods (pottery, porcelain ware, lacquer ware, silver, tortoise shell items, carved items, and ivory), woven rattan and bamboo, etc., the import indices may increase by about 15 percent a year. We have the labor and raw materials capabilities to develop such goods, and the development of production for export affects economic and social life in many ways, by providing jobs for many people of working age in the urban and rural areas, increasing the workers' incomes, contributing to the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, developing the traditional trades and creating new trades, etc.

Pharmaceuticals, alcohol-based medicines, and ointments for the production of which we have raw materials and labor advantages, and which we can produce by ourselves or in cooperation with foreign countries. Our pharmaceuticals sector is producing the various kinds of cold remedy ointments and oils, cough drops, and throat lozenges, and in the near future can export medicinal tea, laxatives, tonics, and other pharmaceuticals.

Consumer metal goods and many different kinds of household electronic goods and electronic assemblies, the principal types of which include bicycles, electric fans, sewing machines, trade tools, faucets, shower heads, lavatory components, household electrical goods, electronic assemblies, etc., are products which we are capable of producing, or of producing on a contracted-out basis for foreign countries, in order to export them.

With our market advantages and our production strengths, and with the light of the present Central Committee illuminating the way, we can create increasingly larger quantities of consumer goods within that product line. But in addition we must clearly recognize a number of problems in order to find ways to overcome and resolve them: the material-technical bases of the consumer goods industry and local industry are still very small and are not fully equipped, so only if production for export overcome comes many difficulties can it meet the quantitative and qualitative needs of the world market; there are difficulties regarding raw materials which in which we are not self-sufficient, for we do not have industrial sectors to create such raw materials for consumer goods production, such as ferrous metals, plastics, synthetic fibers; etc.; and the technical and trade skill levels of our workers are not high enough for the production of some products, and our managerial level is still low.

Third, we are capable of adding many additional sectors, production bases, localities, and workers for the production of export goods. The Fourth Party Congress clearly pointed out the strategic significance of exports with regard to the process of economic construction and development in our country and confirmed that participation in export activities is a responsibility of the sectors and echelons and of all producers. When we review the recent period we see that in addition to realizing more and more profoundly the significance of exports, the sectors, echelons, and production bases have made great efforts and contributed positively to this important economic task.

But, in general, that transformation has not been strong. In the production of the consumer goods industry and local industry the transformation in consciousness, in many places, at many times, and with regard to many specific products, has not been clearly manifested in action. In other words, the import index is still low, the quality of many types of goods is not high, and initiative and creativity in endeavoring to attain the export plan have not been clearly manifested. There are many reasons for that situation, including the problems the directions and measures for resolving which are set forth in the resolution of the recent Central Committee plenum, in the form of strong actions regarding planning, policy, organization, and management.

In dealing with the role, position, and function and function of the consumer goods industry and local industry, that resolution included a provision which included the increasing of exports. That proves that increasing sources of goods in order to promote exports is an inevitable objective requirement and a responsibility of all production sectors, localities, and bases. That responsibility is manifested in drafting and implementing the export plan norms, in carrying out the policies and measures regarding the setting aside of land, labor, capital, and production means for the production of export goods, and in implementing the policies and systems regarding exports, including the present policy of encouraging the use of products produced in or country or in the locality, while setting aside the high-quality products for export. At the same time, the

authority of the production sectors, the localities, and production bases has been clearly stated in the form of policies and systems that have been amended and improved. Our economic policies have for a long time failed to strongly stimulate production, including the production of export goods. On the other hand, production has often been held back because of the lack of appropriate policies. The resolution of the Central Committee stresses the necessity of applying the economic laws of socialism, while also knowing how to correctly apply the law of value, which still plays an important role in our country's commodity production, along the lines of correctly combining the three kinds of benefit -- benefit to society as a whole, collective benefit, and benefit to the individual producers -- and pay adequate attention to the benefit of the collectives and the producers. Expanding the right of the bases, localities, and bases to take the initiative in production and commerce will enable production to "take off" in correct accordance with the party line and the state plans, in order to have more for society. To encourage and promote the production of export goods, policies have been improved in many ways. For example:

The state prices of export goods must be based on unified national prices, and taxes must be collected. With regard to export goods which must be of high quality, or which can bring in much foreign exchange (especially hard currencies), they must be purchased at higher prices in order to encourage the producers.

The level of enterprise profits for export goods will be higher than those for domestic goods.

The policy to using exports to make up for imports is gradually being implemented. In the immediate future the sectors, localities, and bases will be allowed to use about 10 percent of the planned export earnings and about 50 percent of the export earnings beyond the plan to import the necessary raw materials and materials.

Furthermore, the enterprise combines and specialized corporations of the production sectors, the local export corporations, and bases with large export indices will be allowed to establish direct relations with foreign markets, under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with regard to law, policies, foreign trade matters, etc.

In view of the above matters, in making appropriate, specific stipulations to encourage and compel the production sectors, localities, and bases to produce exports, it is necessary to combine a division of labor within our country with international division-of-labor, cooperation, and exchange, in order to contribute to the economic construction and development of each sector, locality, and base, while also contributing to the industrialization of our country. The clear determination and implementation of authority and responsibility within an organizational structure and by means of specific policies is a condition for creating capabilities for increasingly larger numbers of production sectors, localities, and bases to participate in exporting.

Increase Exports to Contribute to Stimulating the Development of the Consumer Goods Industry and Local Industry

To implement the policies to encourage the production of export goods is to create new capabilities for all economic activities of the production sectors, localities, and bases, and force them to calculate their production and export capabilities and to fully develop production capabilities and improve product quality, thus creating conditions for the sectors and localities to progress rapidly because of their contact with the world market, with the economies and technology of other countries.

"The era in which small-scale production can advance directly to socialism, by bypassing the phase of capitalist development, is an era the outstanding characteristic of which is that socialism has become a world system, an economic community which accounts for a large part of modern industry and advanced technology and the production forces of which have surpassed the framework of a single country and formed a limitless number of economic, scientific, and technical relationships among many countries and a common world market, consisting of the socialist, capitalist, and the regional markets.

Those are favorable objective conditions without which small-scale production cannot advance directly to socialism. Therefore, the expansion of foreign economic ties, especially with the Soviet Union and the COMECON countries, must be a component part of our economic line and strategy and an extremely important basis on which to advance our country's economy rapidly to large-scale, modern production. It is necessary to set aside some of our workers and raw materials to participate in the division of labor and economic cooperation within the socialist community, and to establish contacts and expand exchanges with the world market. Exports and imports are matters of strategic importance with regard to an economy, and are becoming even more pressing with regard to economic development in our country." *

With regard to the consumer goods industry and local industry, we must promote the production of export goods in order to assure the importation of sufficient amounts of raw materials and equipment necessary for those sectors, while also meeting some of the import needs of the economy. As far as the production of the consumer goods industry and local industry are concerned, one of our strengths at present is our plentiful labor force. But in order to produce, in addition to labor it is essential that there be means of production, especially labor tools, raw materials, and materials. With regard to the consumer goods industry, there are many different types, both simple and complicated, which depend on the labor characteristics of each trade and area, and some of which we do not yet produce. If they are highly effective in production, they must be imported. The same is true

* Le Duan, "Some Problems Regarding Local Economy."

with means to the materials, which present a life-or-death problem for producing a product, and which must be resolved in order to meet the many different needs of consumer goods production. Some must be imported because we do not yet produce them. Some, although accounting for only a small part of the product structure, especially with regard to export raw materials, are necessary to produce completed products. Therefore, an objective as placed in consumer goods production is the importation of such essential equipment, materials, and raw materials which we cannot yet produce, in order to step up production to serve domestic consumption and export. But the capital with which to import, or in other words the capability to pay for these imports under our present conditions, must be provided by the profitability of the consumer goods industry and local industry. From that, we can see even more clearly the urgent necessity to step up production and rapidly increase the export index regarding the consumer goods industry and local industry.

In order to rapidly increase the volume of consumer goods for export, steps must be taken to develop our latent economic potential, especially with regard to agriculture, forestry, and marine products, and must both do a good job of utilizing the existing production capabilities and have plans to build additional new bases and expand international cooperation and contracting-out.

First of all, we must increase investment in developing the consumer goods industry and local industry. For a long time we have failed to pay adequate attention to that matter. Outside of some ginning mills, tea processing enterprises, and wood handling enterprises, we have not adequately invested in developing the production of consumer goods for export. Noteworthy is the fact that we have been slow to invest in the sectors that are capable of supplying many goods for export, such as those processing wood, rubber, etc. Even the existing enterprises which have continually supplied goods for export have not received additional investment and equipment, or had their equipment updated, in order to increase their capabilities and enable them to produce products for which there is market demand. Packaging, directly related to production, is an important matter with regard to consumer goods but has not yet received adequate attention.

In order to overcome that situation, in the immediate future we must positively invest in breadth and depth, while also investing in central industry and local industry in order to strongly develop production and increase the export of consumer goods. Investment must be aimed toward building a number of essential new production bases, expanding the production bases when there are conditions for doing so, fully utilizing the existing enterprises, and creating conditions for fully utilizing the capabilities of that equipment.

Second, we must apply and implement the regulations and policies for stimulating the production of consumer goods which have been promulgated by the state. On the basis of crystallizing the experiences that have been accumulated over a period of many years by the production sectors and the

foreign trade sector, in June of this year the Council of Ministers promulgated the "Stipulations regarding policies and measures to stimulate the development of consumer goods production," which codified the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee; systematizes, supplements, and perfects the documents that have been promulgated by the state; and stimulates the development of consumer goods production. The basic matters that must be encouraged in the sphere of consumer goods production, from investment, the supplying of materials, raw materials, and staple food, and the lending of foreign exchange, to the determination of state purchasing prices, tax exemptions, export subsidies, and export stimulation bonuses, were dealt with in these stipulations. These measures combine to form a system which assures the material conditions for developing the production of export consumer goods and a stable, adequate source of income for the people who produce export goods. For example, with regard to the price policy it is necessary to review the system of export goods purchase prices that has taken form, especially the prices of agricultural products and forestry products, in order to adjust the prices that do not stimulate the production of export goods. With regard to the enterprise profit policy, it is necessary to set profit levels for each type of export goods, in accordance with the principle of setting profit levels for processed agricultural and forestry products that are higher than those for the other export goods.

It is necessary to concretize the policy toward using foreign exchange, a very important economic lever, in order to correctly resolve the relationship between the benefit of the production bases and that of the state, and between the collective benefit and the benefit of all of society. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly stipulate that in addition to the production bases, the sector (the ministry) and the locality (the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government) also have the right to use a certain percentage of the foreign exchange earned by the exports of these sectors or localities.

Third, we must continually improve product quality. Export goods require high quality, attractive packaging, and protection from the time they are produced to their delivery to the consumers. There must be strict regulations which clearly stipulate responsibilities, from producers to those who pack, store, transport, and control the quality of, the products. At the same time, we must increase the effectiveness of the export goods quality control apparatus, etc.

Fourth, we must improve organization, strengthen management, and build an export-import commercial system that is appropriate to the new situation and tasks. To attain these goals, we must first of all fully understand that the basic task of economic management at present is to "on the basis of correctly applying the economic, social, and natural laws, and of firmly grasping the capabilities regarding labor, raw materials, and trades, establishing a system of collective mastership by the working people at the three basic echelons, and creating a rational economic

structure throughout the nation and in each sector and locality that is appropriate to the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. We must apply appropriate organizational forms, managerial formulas, policies, and regulations, in order to attain the goal of effectively using labor, land, forests, seas, equipment, machinery, and the other production capacities; expand the sectors and trades and combine industry with agriculture; combine the sectors and localities with the seas; fully utilize the capabilities of the economic components; assure the unity of benefit to society, benefit to the collectives, and individual benefit; promote science and technology; combine a division of labor within our country with international division of labor and cooperation; combine planning with the use of the market, and do a good job of prices and salaries; attain high labor productivity and economic efficiency, and victoriously fulfill the basic economic tasks; and improve the lives of the people, consolidate national defense, and build the material-technical bases of socialism." * Furthermore, we must fully understand the basic principles of V.I. Lenin regarding the system of the state having a monopoly regarding foreign trade. Only thereby can we build an organizational structure for export-import activities to create conditions for the production sectors and localities to combine domestic production with the foreign market in order to stimulate the development of production; and only thereby can we assure the centralized, unified management of the state with regard to foreign trade activities in order to attain the highest effectiveness in international exchanges, protect domestic production, and oppose all negative influences of the capitalist market.

First, we must promptly draft and promulgate legal documents and regulations regarding foreign trade. Foreign trade activities are relevant to the sectors and localities, and to many economic organizations in our country and abroad, so with regard to state administration and commerce they must be tightly managed. For a long time now we have had a number of regulations regarding export and import, but they are not yet sufficient. In view of the new requirements and tasks we must amend the regulations so that they may be appropriate, and draft a number of specific new regulations. That means that draft a legal code regarding foreign trade, in order to codify the lines and policies of the party. Such a code would clearly specify the objectives and tasks of foreign trade and the contents of the system of state monopoly of foreign trade, the system of foreign trade organization and management, and the export-import system, while also amending the Maritime Customs Statute and the maritime tax schedule. In the immediate future it is necessary to promulgate Import-Export Statutes which clearly stipulate the responsibilities of the sectors, localities, and production bases with regard to the production and supplying of exports, and stipulate the export management system regarding the economic organizations authorized to directly deal with and sign contracts with foreign countries. We must also amend the Import Statutes so that

* Mao Zedong, op. cit.

they may be appropriate to the new requirements and tasks, and must supplement and amend a number of points in the stipulations regarding policies and measures, in order to stimulate the development of consumer goods for export and meet the new requirements.

The new situation of the production of the consumer goods industry and local industry is creating many new capabilities for rapidly increasing the export index. The problem facing us now is that we must fully understand the viewpoints of the party, fully understand the economic policies and measures in order to creatively apply them to the specific activities of each unit dealing in or producing export goods. If we do that well, it is certain that exports will undergo new development and contribute effectively to the urgent economic tasks at present.

5616
C30: 4209

NEED TO IMPROVE EXPORT GOODS PACKAGING STRESSED

Hanoi: NGOAI THUONG [FOREIGN TRADE] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 pp 24-25

[Article by Nguyen Vinh Huani: "Packaging for Export Goods"]

[Text] The commercial relations between our country and other countries are steadily expanding, the export index is increasing notably, and there is an increasingly larger number of new goods. Therefore, packaging for export goods must be available in sufficient quantities, its quality must be steadily improved, many new types must be produced, and production costs must be low. That poses for the bases producing export goods, the relevant organs and enterprises, and the people who research packaging for export goods, many problems must be resolved. This is an urgent requirement, so the industrial, circulation, and circulation sectors at the central and local levels must promptly recalculate and reorganize the production of packaging so that it is in balance with the production of export goods. Under the present conditions, in order to improve the quality of export goods we must not only pay attention to investing in the bases producing such goods but also pay adequate attention to improving the existing packaging-producing bases, while also studying the supplementation of equipment and machinery for the elements determining the production capacity and quality of packaging, in order to create various types of packaging which are suitable to the tastes of consumers and meet international standards. Furthermore, we must rapidly draft plans to build a number of new packaging-production bases with modern equipment and technology, large capacities, and low production costs.

At present, with regard to principles the sectors and localities deliver export goods in accordance with state plan norms, and must deliver them baled and crated, i.e. they are responsible for providing complete packaging. Although that has been clearly stipulated, in the process of implementation has not been fully and uniformly understood in all units.

A number of managing ministries and enterprises producing export goods do not yet fully realize the importance of the packaging element and do not yet regard it as part of preparations for production. Some sectors and units which accept norms for delivering export goods are only concerned with materials and raw materials for the production of the main products,

and are not yet concerned with materials and raw materials for producing packaging for those products. A few sectors and bases, although they have been allotted materials and raw materials by the state, have not positively sought ways to pick them up, or still depend on the foreign trade sector's packaging production bases. Since they do not actively prepare packaging, a considerable number of units must, after producing goods, run around in search of packaging. Some units must purchase packaging on the free market at high prices; often, the packaging does not meet the stipulated quality but they must accept it because they are so short of it. The above situation has resulted in many shipments of export goods having to be repacked when they reach railroad stations and seaports, which is costly. And that does not include the packaging which failed to prevent the breaking, damage, or loss of goods during handling or transporting. If other packaging cannot be made in time, or if no replacement packaging can be found, the goods will pile up in the warehouse and cannot be delivered by the deadline, which will affect the fulfillment of the over-all export plan. And that does not count instances of poor packaging which results in customers making complaints and demanding damage payments, which affects business in many ways.

When we review the present situation of the production and supplying of export goods, we see that:

Our packaging production industry is not yet adequate; it is too small, is dispersed, and has not met the increasingly greater demand for export goods packaging. Most of the enterprises producing export goods cannot do their own packaging. Some bases which use materials and raw materials to package goods are still wasteful, which increases production costs. Most of the packing in our country is manual or semi-mechanized, so productivity is low, production costs are high, quality is not uniform, and the packaging is not very attractive.

But much can be done to research, develop, and fully utilize the raw materials available in our country, in order to produce packaging to replace imported raw materials. Contracting-out and the state purchasing of raw materials with which to produce packaging are not yet extensive. The volume of packaging imported along with imported goods is very great, but so far no organ has been responsible for managing and recovering that packaging for reuse, although we are very short of raw materials with which to produce packaging.

We have not paid attention to improving techniques and applying new techniques to improve the quality of packaging. Therefore, our packaging is of poor quality, its shape are unpleasant, and it is not very attractive.

In the immediate future we must strengthen the packaging quality control element in the production bases and advance to the standardization of the various kinds of packaging in order to stabilize and improve quality.

Since our country does not have a packaging sector, production is still imperfect, and difficulties are encountered in managing production and applying new techniques. In the coming five-year plan (1981-1985) we believe that if packaging is to be gradually improved and stabilized we must divide responsibility for the management, research, production, and supplying of export goods packaging, as follows:

The State Planning Commission must have a specialized component to study and monitor the situation, control the sources of raw materials with which to produce packaging for export goods, study the supplying of additional equipment and machinery to the existing bases in order to increase production, improve the quality of packaging, and invest in the construction of a number of additional packaging production bases, in order to have sufficient export goods packaging which meets quality and aesthetic standards.

The Ministry of Light Industry is responsible for all types of cartons, wrapping paper, plastic packaging, glass, earthenware, and porcelain packaging, jute bags, etc.

The Ministry of Engineering is responsible for metal barrels, stainless steel drums, metal (stainless steel, aluminum) cans, etc.

The Ministry of Forestry is responsible for supplying the various types of wooden packaging and bamboo mats, and such packaging raw materials as bamboo.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation is responsible for containers and refrigerated boxcars.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for the various kinds of packaging produced manually from such domestic raw material as rush bags, arjun bags, coarse-woven containers, baskets, woven bamboo containers, etc.

During the next few years, in addition to promoting the production of export goods the sectors, localities, bases, and the other responsible organs must pay special attention to export goods packaging, in order to meet the immediate requirements of exports and rapidly advance to the construction of a complete packaging industry sector to serve our steadily developing exports.

1518
230: 6270

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW PROCEDURE FOR EXPORT DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT URGED

Hasol NQAI THUONG [FOREIGN TRADE] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 pp 5-6

[Article by "A.T.": "Change the Method of Investing Capital to Serve the Production of Export Goods"]

[Text] In order to strongly develop economic potential and rapidly create sources of export goods that are plentiful and varied, and meet international standards, the policy toward investing to develop the production of export goods clearly stipulates that:

The principal objects of investment are the production sectors, especially industry, forestry, and fishing, the sectors exploiting large mineral reserves, the light industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts sectors, and the sectors producing export goods on a contracted-out basis.

Investment is based on the principles of investment having to be relatively efficient and the time of construction or expansion of bases being relatively rapid (to coincide with short-term and medium-term foreign loans, if the project is being built with borrowed foreign loans). As for the bases with longer debt-repayment times, we must use the form of economic cooperation with foreign countries, in accordance with Program II of the statutes governing foreign investment in Vietnam.

With regard to the scale of investment, we stress investment in depth by supplementing equipment, perfecting the production lines, and expanding or improving the existing enterprises.

Investment in breadth is developed along with investment in depth by the construction of bases specializing in the production of large quantities of high-quality export goods.

Investment must be complete, from production to processing and transportation, and to rear service bases; in principal production and secondary production; and in production accompanied by packaging and storage in the various kinds of specialized warehouses.

The sources of investment capital are not restricted to our domestic capital but include foreign exchange, even foreign loans, and economic cooperation with foreign countries.

Since the importance of investment is so great, and the investment requirements are so demanding, we cannot continue to maintain the formula of investment by using the foreign trade development funds and the specialized expenditures of the foreign trade sector, as we have long done.

Financial allocations and credit investment are the two investment methods. Each of those methods has certain characteristics and uses.

The method of investment by means of foreign trade development funds or specialized expenditures are usually fixed in nature and must follow a certain plan or procedure, so funds cannot be provided in time to meet unexpected needs that arise in the process of doing business and are not covered by the original investment plan. That creates difficulty for the commercial and production units, especially with regard to the need to apply new technical advances.

The present procedure of allocating capital in accordance with the "collect the full amount and spend the full amount" system (all accumulated capital is paid into the budget, and budgetary allocations are requested to meet all improvement needs) has had the following results:

When there is a need for investment capital at the beginning of the year it cannot be provided in time.

If investment capital is not allocated until mid-year or near the end of the year it is impossible to use all of it, so it must be returned to the budget or a request must be made to carry it over to the following year.

The method of investment by the use of foreign trade development capital or specialized expenditures does not require repayment, so it does little to encourage the economic organizations to pay attention to the economic effectiveness of the capital that has been invested.

Therefore, it must be affirmed once again that occupational investment is accomplished by financial means, while investment for production and commerce is accomplished primarily by bank credit.

Expanding the use of credit investment and limiting financial allocations is a new feature of the investment policy which is intended to strengthen the sense of responsibility of the sectors and production units toward the effective use of capital.

Indeed, one of the basic principles of socialist credit is that the borrower must repay both capital and interest within a certain period of time. That requires the economic organizations to fully calculate their need to borrow as economically and rationally as possible, in order to bring about

the greatest economic effectiveness. Only thereby can the economic organization be capable of repaying their borrowed capital within the stipulated time. It does not allow the continued existence of the manner of working that does not take into consideration economic effectiveness or assure the repayment of credit capital. It also eliminates investments that do not bring about real economic effectiveness and which waste state capital, do not increase production capacity, or do not result in the production of goods for production and export.

The credit investment method is still flexible in nature and can meet the unexpected needs not accounted for in the original plan, with regard to inevitable developments in the process of implementing commercial or production plans or because of urgent requirements to rapidly introduce scientific-technical advances into production.

Furthermore, in the method of budgetary investment control is exercised only when the project is brought into operation. On the other hand, in the method of investment by credit all-round, continuous control is exercised, beginning with the establishment of the credit relationship, i.e. when the unit has a need to borrow capital, and ends only when the economic organization that has borrowed the capital repays its loan.

The replacing of the method of financial allocation with credit investment in the new investment policy is not a change in the form of investment, but is in fact a fundamental change in the gradual elimination of management based on administrative allocations, in order to achieve a socialist production and commercial formula.

But the method of investment by means of credit does not eliminate the method of financial allocations. It will continue to exist, but account for only a very small part of the total investment. With regard to our sector it will be used principally for the following:

To produce, or to sign contracts to have the economic organizations produce, new products, subjects, or models, or to buy sample merchandise from foreign countries for research or experimentation.

To purchase facilities with which to store merchandise, or to improve packaging, improve the product line, or improve the specifications and quality of merchandise.

To buy transportation facilities, cargo-handling facilities, and labor safety equipment.

To buy from foreign countries the scientific-technical materials with which to do research in order to develop production in our country.

To buy labor tools, machinery, and technical equipment intended to increase labor productivity and reduce the labor intensity of the cadres and workers engaged in production and other work.

However, the formula of allocating foreign trade development funds must also be improved, and must be changed from the formula of "collect the full amount, spend the full amount" to the formula of "balancing income and expenditures," combined with improving the systems regarding the distribution of profits and the setting up of enterprise funds. Only thereby can we assure the commercial and financial autonomy of the commercial and production units and create conditions for those units to utilize capital promptly and with high effectiveness, encourage the economic organizations to step up commercial and production activities and attain good results, in order to create a source of capital with which to develop foreign trade. As for the essential specialized expenditures, the opposite is true: the economic organizations must bear the consequences and cannot continue to wait on or rely on the budget as a source of capital and on the formula of allocating budget capital, as they do now.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ISSUES GUIDANCE ON LAND USE

BK240313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 23 Aug 80

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 23 August]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN frontpages a guideline issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on how to encourage the fullest use of agricultural land.

The guideline points out: On 10 September 1979, the Council of Ministers issued Decision 318-CP on how to encourage the fullest use of agricultural land. This is a policy of special importance which practically helps promote agricultural production in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum.

Today, after two production seasons, it has been proven that this decision has really motivated the people and all levels and sectors to actively and zealously engage in production, thereby contributing to overcoming the difficulties regarding grain and food supplies during the recent pre-harvest months. Many localities have implemented this decision in a creative manner and have obtained good results, despite the prolonged cold spell and drought in the recent winter season.

In the northern provinces, almost 360,000 hectares were put under winter crops in 1979, the largest area ever and an increase of nearly 90,000 hectares over 1978. Of this area, 78,000 hectares were lent out to cooperative members. According to figures provided by seven provinces, 18,000 hectares of cropland which had been allowed to lie fallow for one season each year, and nearly 120,000 hectares of completely uncultivated land, have been put into production. Seedbeds, land reserved for construction projects but still unused, and land reclaimed from ponds and lakes are also being put to the fullest use for production purposes.

Along with these achievements and positive aspects, there have also been some shortcomings in the implementation of the decision. A number of localities have only concentrated on winter crop production instead of paying attention to all the six categories of land of which fullest use should be encouraged as stipulated by the decision. There have been

some irrationalities in the implementation of the government policy in contracting or lending out land and in encouraging and supporting the planting of winter crops, and this has caused misunderstanding and affected internal solidarity. The interests of the state, the cooperative and the cooperative member have not yet been correctly meshed and partiality has still prevailed, a situation which has given rise to reticence, anxiety, laxity in management, failure to keep to schedule, and so forth. In some isolated cases, a number of localities have arbitrarily burnt forests to create upland fields and distributed arable land to cooperative members for long-term production projects while keeping very little for collective production efforts.

In order to satisfactorily implement Decision 318-CP, the Ministry of Agriculture provides guidance in a number of specific questions divided into two major groups: First, questions which must be firmly grasped in lending out land; and, second, the need to satisfactorily ensure the relationship of the interests of the state, the cooperative and the producer.

The Ministry of Agriculture also provides guidance for some tasks which should be immediately carried out to determine the purposes and forms of lending out land for winter crop planting, and to put into use land which is normally allowed to lie fallow during one season each year, completely uncultivated land, seedbeds, agricultural land reserved for construction purposes but still unused, and land reclaimed from ponds and lakes.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

21 AUGUST 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW REPORTED

BK211534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Emulating to score more achievements greet the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution, peasants nationwide have concentrated on dispelling difficulties caused by natural calamities and, at the same time, on continuing to sow 10th-month rice on the remaining acreage.

"According to statistics provided by the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days, localities throughout the country have sown rice on an additional 460,000 hectares or more, thus bringing the total 10th-month rice acreage sown so far in the country to more than 2 million hectares or more than 65 percent of the planned target."

Provinces in the north, while fighting waterlogging, have sown an additional 270,000 hectares with four provinces reported to have fulfilled or over-fulfilled the planned target. These provinces are Son La, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son and Binh Tri Thien.

"Despite countless difficulties caused by Typhoon No 4, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Haiphong provinces have basically completed transplanting the 10th-month rice."

"However, compared with the preceding 10 days, the pace of 10th-month rice planting was faster this week, except for certain provinces such as Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac which have been able to achieve merely 70 percent of the planned target or so due to slow water receding process. An initial check shows that the remaining 10th-month rice acreage to be planted by various provinces now amounts to nearly 200,000 hectares.

"Due to the affect of a depression zone, over the past few days there have been heavy rains and torrential rains in many areas in the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands, thus causing renewed waterlogging and flooding to a number of newly-planted 10th-month rice areas."

Along with sowing 10th-month rice, the northern provinces have also given more care to the already planted 10th-month rice areas, especially those recently saved from waterlogging.

"It is noteworthy that a number of 10th-month rice areas in Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Bac Thai, Hai Hung, Hanoi and Ha Bac provinces have been ravaged by insects. Binh Tri Thien and Thanh Hoa provinces have had more than 10,000 hectares of rice infested by insects. Other provinces have also had thousands of hectares under the same fate. The insect-infested rice area was reportedly twice as large as the preceding week."

In the southern provinces, thanks to the even amount of rainfall, many localities have been able to do away with the drought which often occurs in August. Therefore, the pace of sowing 10th-month rice in the south was reportedly faster than the preceding week. Quang Nam-Danang Province has overfulfilled the rice planting plan by 30 percent or more. Dong Thap, An Giang, and Lam Dong provinces have planted rice on almost all of the acreage while Cuu Long, An Giang, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh and Tien Giang provinces have been able to achieve from 10 to 70 percent of the planned target.

"Another noteworthy point is that last week, while waterlogging was still being reported in a number of areas, some provinces were short of water for ricefields with Nghe Tinh Province reported to have more than 40,000 hectares of rice now in need of water."

As for the cultivation of autumn vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, the sowing schedule is already over and the country, as reported by the General Statistics Department, has been able to sow only 430,000 hectares or so, or more than 10,000 hectares fewer than the same period last year.

With regard to animal husbandry, over the past 10 days, epidemics have broken out in many areas. Especially, pasteurellosis has spread in the low-lying districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province, killing thousands of hogs.

In the period ahead, the northern provinces must strive to complete planting 10th-month rice during August while the southern provinces must concentrate on accelerating the planting of 10th-month rice and the harvest of summer-fall rice in conjunction with efforts to make necessary preparations against floods.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' REVIEWS PROGRESS IN FOOD PRODUCTION

BK220321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Feature article: "Thirty-Five Years of Building and Defending the Fatherland"]

[Summary] Since the founding of the SRV 35 years ago, we have made great, all-round achievements on the agricultural front, especially in the production of grain--the key factor in judging a country's agriculture. Perhaps no one among us can forget the great famine of 1945 which took the lives of 2 million Vietnamese as broken dikes resulted in the flooding of 350,000 hectares of ricefields in nine provinces of the Bac Bo delta and a reduction in the 10th-month rice output of 50 percent. Responding to President Ho Chi Minh's call to step up production, our people overcame the famine and in the years that followed, fighting the aggressors while engaging in production, they not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain and food but also promptly channeled aid in the form of manpower and materials to the frontline to contribute to defeating French colonialism.

Since liberation day, under the socialist system, new rice varieties have been introduced and advanced intensive cultivation techniques have replaced backward cultivation habits. "In 1967, the year when the war of destruction waged by the U.S. aggressors under the Johnson administration was reaching its peak, a per-hectare rice yield of 5 tons was achieved on 26.2 percent of the double cropped area. In 1974 the entire north achieved a 5-ton per-hectare rice yield on all the double cropped area."

An important success in grain production is the introduction of new rice varieties for the 5th-month-spring rice season, which has increased both rice yield and production and at the same time created conditions for planting the third crop--the winter crop. "At present the winter crop is becoming a main crop covering more than 300,000 hectares. It can add hundreds of thousands of tons of grain to the country's annual grain output."

Under the U.S.-puppet regime, southern agriculture was totally dependent on foreign countries and millions of tons of rice was imported annually. "Since the total liberation of the south, the peasants have reclaimed

virgin and fallow land and put under cultivation hundreds of thousands of hectares. They have overcome shortages of raw material, fuel and fertilizer to grow the winter-spring and summer-fall crops on 1.3 million hectares." The 10th-month rice crop is being expanded with the gradual replacement of the old long-term, low-yield varieties with new insect-resistant, short-term high-yield ones.

"In 1979, although agricultural production was beset with many difficulties resulting from both natural and enemy-caused calamities, grain output still increased by 2.5 million tons over 1975--the first year in which the entire country embarked on socialist construction--and increased more than two-fold as compared with 1943--a year of normal production before the revolution. This represents a relatively high rate of development as compared with many other countries in Southeast Asia."

Comparing 1943 to 1979, grain output has increased two-fold, whereas the population increased by more than 2.4 times. Thus, the per-capita grain output annually decreased because of the high rate of population growth. "However, the achievements scored on the agricultural production front over the past 35 years have not been in line with our country's great potential in land weather, climate and manpower."

By satisfactorily carrying out the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum and the recently issued party and state policies on promoting agricultural production, we can firmly solve the problems of grain and food in the years ahead.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'VNA' REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION

ON240739 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 24 Aug 80

["National Day Series: Review of Irrigation Development"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24--Viet Nam has built a water works system capable of irrigating 1,684,000 hectares of cultivated land (1,187,000 hectares in the north and 496,000 hectares in the south) and draining 720,000 hectares.

Only after the country won back independence in September 1945 did water conservation receive due attention and develop to meet the needs of agricultural production. In almost 100 years of French domination, only some small irrigation works were built to water 200,000 hectares. These projects, moreover, were heavily devastated during the war of resistance against French colonialism.

After the north was liberated in 1954, a three-year state plan for economic restoration (1955-1957) was put into effect. Within the first 55 days, North Viet Nam farmers, with the assistance of other people, restored the war-ravaged irrigation works.

In the fight against the U.S. air war of destruction in the north (1964-1972), the Vietnamese people and their armed forces courageously fought against the aggressors while striving to restore irrigation projects seriously damaged by U.S. aircraft, for example the Cong Lan project in Thai Binh Province and Bai Thuong dam in Thanh Hoa Province, and they built many new water works.

Before the liberation of South Viet Nam, the north had built 31 major pumping stations each with a capacity of 20,000 or more cubic metres per hour, 1,030 medium or small-sized stations including nearly 3,900 assorted pumps, 79 water conservancy systems, and thousands of reservoirs in mountainous and midland provinces.

The irrigation work has progressed rapidly since South Viet Nam was liberated (April 30, 1975). In its Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-1980), the country allocated 2,400,000,000 dong (Vietnamese currency)

to nation wide irrigation development, double that of the previous 20 years (1954-1975). Farmers and other people in the south have contributed tens of millions of workdays to renovating many major war-devastated projects including the (word indistinct) Trinh dam in the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Danang and the Dong Cam hydraulic project in Phu Khanh Province and constructing many new irrigation canals and ditches. Over the past five years, southern farmers have built many major and small works to irrigate 490,000 more hectares and drain an additional 20,000 hectares of tilled land.

Almost 52,000 cadres and skilled workers have been trained so far for irrigation work including nearly 12,700 engineers and technicians, many of whom have post-graduate degrees.

Thanks to irrigation and drainage networks, many regions in the Red River delta which were subjected to flood and water logging in the past have been turned into fertile areas specializing in rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants. On the other hand, irrigation has helped the successful application of scientific and technical innovations in agricultural production, thus contributing to raising the productivity of rice and other food crops.

Before the August 1945 revolution, just over 17,000 hectares in Binh Luc District in the Red River delta province of Ha Nam Ninh, were put under summer rice with an annual output of from 1.3 to 1.4 tonnes per hectare. Thanks to the district's good irrigation system, these areas have been turned into double-crop rice fields (summer and autumn crops) with annual output of more than five tonnes per hectare.

Rice output in North Viet Nam in 1939, the best year for agriculture in French time, reached only one and a half tonnes per hectare. Today rice output in northern provinces averages 4.5 tonnes per hectare per year.

Viet Nam has also extended its cooperation in this field with many socialist and other countries. It has received considerable assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist and the friendly countries and from international organizations.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN GRAIN COLLECTION--According to the Ministry of Food, as of 15 August the northern provinces and cities had fulfilled 81.5 percent of the grain collection norm for the 1980 5th month-spring crop season. Hai Hung Province alone had overfulfilled its grain collection norm by 3.2 percent while other provinces and cities had fulfilled 80.8 to 98.2 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80]

HANOI FLOOD CONTROL--In Hanoi, 9 large pump stations totaling 47 pumps with a capacity of 1,000 to 4,000 cubic meters per hour have been activated to drain water from more than 13,000 hectares of 10th-month rice which have been flooded in the wake of rainfall triggered by the recent tropical depression. Along with controlling insects, carrying out aeration and weeding and applying additional fertilizer to almost 50,000 hectares of 10th-month rice already transplanted, the suburban districts of Hanoi are accelerating transplanting work on the remaining 12,000 hectares reserved for the 10th-month rice crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80]

HA BAC FLOOD CONTROL--Typhoon No 4 left in its wake 84,000 hectares of flooded 10th-month rice and more than 2,500 hectares of seedlings in Ha Bac Province. With aid in electricity from the central government, the province has mobilized all available means to control the flood; and before the tropical depression moved in, it had succeeded in retransplanting or saving almost 70,000 hectares of rice. The recent depression has triggered heavy rains, causing a second flood that destroyed almost 10,000 hectares of already transplanted rice. Thus, following typhoon No 4 and the recent tropical depression, Ha Bac has lost nearly 25,000 hectares of rice crop. At present, the province is intensively controlling the flood to retransplant the 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80]

HAI HUNG FLOOD CONTROL--In the wake of typhoon No 4, the power sector of Hai Hung Province has used 141,000 kwh of electricity or 92.7 percent of its power consumption quota to operate pumps in an effort to save the province's 10th-month rice crop from waterlogging. Thanks to this, as of 15 August more than four-fifths of the flooded ricefields in the province

had been drained. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80] As of 20 August Hai Hung Province had transplanted 10th-month rice on 103,000 hectares or 86.3 percent of the planned acreage. The province is now striving to save 41,600 hectares of this rice from waterlogging caused by recent heavy downpours. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 80]

LANG SON 10TH-MONTH RICE--Lang Son Province has completed the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on 30,000 hectares. This shows an increase of 1,000 hectares over last year. Five border districts and Lang Son City have fulfilled their transplanting norms. Meanwhile, the Provincial Water Conservancy Service has stepped up the repair of various irrigation projects to protect the riceplants against possible drought at the end of the cultivation season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 80]

THANH HOA 10TH-MONTH RICE--By 20 August cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province had sown or transplanted 141,888 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 97.8 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of 2 percent over the same period last year. Two districts in the major rice-growing area and five others in the mountainous region had fulfilled 100-113 percent of their transplanting norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 80]

THAI BINH HOGS--By late July the number of hogs raised in various collective farms in Thai Binh Province had amounted to 73,500 head, an increase of 1.3 percent over the same period last year. Despite difficulties, many local cooperatives still have been able to raise 1,000 to 1,500 hogs each. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 80]

QUANG NAM-DANANG CROP PLAN--This year Quang Nam-Danang is planning to grow 24,000 hectares of winter crops, including 20,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 1,000 hectares of other farinaceous crops, 2,000 hectares of vegetables and 1,000 hectares of peanuts. The districts of Tam Ky, Thang Binh, Dai Loc, Duy Xuyen and Hoa Vang, which will have large areas of winter crops, are guiding the villages and cooperatives to map out winter production plans in an effort to make the fullest use of lands. [BK281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80]

DAC LAC CROP PLANTING--As of 3 August, Dac Lac Province had planted 64,475 hectares of grain and food crops, fulfilling 74 percent of the plan norm. The province is now shifting to caring for the 10th-month crop and preparing for the summer-winter crop production. As of the same date, the province had completed the weeding of 25,311 hectares of rice for the first time and had saved 225 hectares of rice affected by harmful insects and diseases. In recent time, various production collectives, agricultural cooperatives, state farms and organs in the province grew 959 hectares of sweet potato seeds for the planting of 8,000 hectares of sweet potatoes in the coming summer-winter season. [BK281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 80]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

'VNA' REVIEWS PROGRESS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

OW230747 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 23 Aug 80

["National Day Series Vietnamese Chemical Industry"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23--The Vietnamese chemical industry took shape shortly after the end of the patriotic struggle against French colonialism in 1954. During the following resistance to U.S. aggression in northern Viet Nam, most bases of the embryonic industry were heavily damaged by enemy air raids. It was not until the end of this war in 1975 and the integration of chemical works in both northern and southern Viet Nam into 70 factories and enterprises that the chemical industry really became a basic economic branch in socialist industrialization.

Now the chemical industry includes a string of factories producing fertilizers, insecticides, essential chemicals and consumer goods.

The fertilizer factories, which produce chiefly mineral fertilizer from apatite from the Lao Cai apatite mine have supplied agriculture with from 250,000 to 500,000 tonnes a year. Apart from the centrally run fertilizer factories such as the Lam Thao superphosphate factory with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes per year, the Van Dien phosphate fertilizer factory with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per year and the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertiliser plant with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per year, many provinces and districts have built their own workshops making pulverized apatite for local agricultural production.

The insecticide factories and enterprises produce 15 kinds of products with a total output of 10,000 tonnes per year.

These chemical factories produce large quantities of consumer goods and materials for other industries such as plastic and rubber articles, paint, ink, batteries, accumulators, solders, oxygen, acetylen, water and gas pipes, conveyors, bicycle and automobile tyres, and other rubber automobile parts. Other chemical products include essential oils, resin, oil of turpentine, etc.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, new chemical establishments are being built in Viet Nam including a petro-chemical complex and a complex for producing essential chemicals.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AIDED CEMENT PLANT--Up to now, after over 1 year of construction work on the Bim Son Cement Plant, Machinery Assembly Enterprise No 45 has completed more than 80 percent of the installation of Production Chain No 1. In support of an emulation drive launched by the enterprise to greet the 35th National Day, the enterprise cadres and workers have signed an agreement with the team of Soviet experts working there to finish five major projects in order to put Production Chain No 1 into production by the end of this year. [BK281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80]

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN CANNED, FROZEN FRUITS--Due to difficulties concerning raw materials, over the past 7 months the Southern Canned and Frozen Fruit Corporation of the Ministry of Food was able to fulfill only 34 percent of its annual production plan. To overcome this situation, the corporation has promptly adopted effective measures to direct and reorganize production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 80]

PAINTING EXHIBITION--On 24 August, Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee visited a painting exhibition by painter (Tran Van Can). The exhibition was held at the Vietnam Fine Arts Museum on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and 2 September National Assembly and on the painter's 70th birthday. Comrade Truong Chinh was accompanied by Le Van Luong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Hanoi Party Committee; Minister of Culture and Information Nguyen Van Hieu; and leaders of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association and the Fine Arts Museum. Painter (Nguyen Van Can) guided Chairman Truong Chinh and the accompanying comrades in viewing his 161 paintings which included oil, lacquer, water-color and pencil paintings, and many other fine arts works created by him over the past 45 years, especially since the 1945 August Revolution. [Excerpt] [BK270311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Aug 80]

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LABOR

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN BUSINESS REGISTRATION--Binh Tri Thien Province has made arrangements for 52,000 families of industrialists and traders in the collective and private sectors to study regulations and register their business. In Hue City, more than 17,600 traders at Dong Ba Market--almost 89 percent of the total number of traders there--have registered their business. [BK281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80]

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

CIRCULATION OF NEW COIN--By virtue of the Council of Ministers' decision on 2 May 1980, the Vietnam State Bank is authorized to put into circulation a new 1-dong coin. The coin, 26 millimeters in diameter, will be circulated throughout the country beginning 15 August. [BK211227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Aug 80]

EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM--From 12 to 14 August the Institute of Educational Science held a national symposium on the use of local resources and environment in educational and scientific research activities. The symposium, convened to review the implementation of various programs and plans in the past and to prepare documents for Vietnam's participation in international conferences in the days ahead, was attended by the vice chairman of the Vietnam National Committee on UNESCO Cu Huy Can and Vice Minister of Education Ho Truc and some 40 assistant professors, lecturers and teachers currently working at various scientific institutes, pedagogies and public schools. [BK211229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 80]

USSR AIDS VOCATIONAL TRAINING--This year, the Soviet Union will accept 400 young Vietnamese men and women for study at various vocational schools. The training of cadres for Vietnam's national economic sector has been an important part of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has trained nearly 15,000 skilled workers in more than 70 professions in support of Vietnam. It is now assisting Vietnam in building eight vocational schools. After graduation, the students of these schools will serve as construction workers, miners and farm tractor and bulldozer operators. The Soviet Union is also assisting Vietnam in building three middle-level industrial teachers' schools and will provide Soviet-made equipment for three others. [Text] [BK231214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80]

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Đình Căn [LEE DINHF CAAN]

*Deputy Head of the International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 3 August 1980 he was present when Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, received Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 80 p 1)

Việt Chy [VIEETJ CHY]

*Acting Head of the Cultivation Department [Vi Trong trot], Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Experiences in Transplanting 10th Month Rice" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 80 p 2)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

*Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Science and Technology Council; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of intellectuals and armed forces personalities to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 4)

Trần Hữu Dư [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]

Minister of Light Industry; on 1 August 1980 he attended a Swiss National Day reception at the Swiss Embassy. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 1 August 1980 she attended a meeting to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Giang [TRAANF VAWN GIANG], *Major General

His article "Developing the Glorious Tradition of the Vietnam People's Navy While Strengthening the Defense of the Fatherland's Waters," appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Aug 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Hải [NGUYEENX HAIR]

Chief of the Cadre Organization Department [Vu To Chuc Can Bo], Statistics General Department; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Initial Results of Trial Improvement of the Organization and Direction of Task Implementation by the Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thanh Hoa Statistics Sub-Branches." (TAP CHI THONG KE No 6, Dec 79 pp 2-6)

Vũ Hiên [VUX HIEENF]

Director of the Northern Region Electric Power Corporation, Ministry of Power and Coal; publisher of KY THUAT DIEN LUC [Electric Power Technology], the bimonthly journal of the corporation; he is the author of an article in this issue on regulating the operation of the power network. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 2, Mar-Apr 80 pp 1-2 and 6, and masthead)

Đoàn Bá Khánh [DOANF BAS KHANHS], *Major General

Deputy Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; his article "The Navy Is Determined to Firmly Defend the Fatherland's Seas and Islands" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Aug 80 p 2)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of the Presidium to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kinh [NGUYEENX VAWN KINHR]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of the Committee to mark the first successful space flight of a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Trưởng Quang Ngô [TRUOWONG QUANG NGOO]

Acting Head of the General Affairs Department [Vu Cac van de chung], Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 3 August 1980 he was present when Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, received Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 80 p 1)

Hồ Tuấn Niêm [HOOF TUAANS NIEEM], Deceased

Deputy Head of the Folk Culture Committee of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; he died of unspecified causes on 5 August 1980 at age 53. (NHAN DAN 7 Jul 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Soát [NGUYEENX DUWCS SOATS], *Lieutenant Colonel

On 2 August 1980 he was one of the delegation that left the SRV for Moscow to congratulate Pham Tuan, Vietnamese Cosmonaut, for his successful space flight. (NHAN DAN 3 Aug 80 p 4)

Phan Minh Tấn [PHAN MINH TANHS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 June 1980 he attended a meeting to discuss the production plan for the 10th Month Crop. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Jun 80 p 1)

Thích Thiện Tâm [THICHS THIEENJ TAAM], Reverend

*Deputy Secretary General of the Ho Chi Minh City Liaison Committee of Patriotic Buddhists; his comments on Buddhism and the present appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City GIAC NGO 1 Jun 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thanh (NGUYEENX NGOCJ THANH)

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Our Faith Grows Greater" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City GIAC NGO 1 Jun 80 p 3)

Trần Thị Mỹ Thành [TRAANF THIJ MYX THANH]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 June 1980 she attended a performance by the touring Hanoi Children's Arts and Letters Group. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Jun 80 p 1)

Lâm Văn Thế [LAAM VAWN THEE]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 27 June 1980 he was scheduled to be interviewed on Ho Chi Minh City television. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Jun 80 p 4)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Thuởng [NGUYEENX QUANG THUWOWNGF]

*Head of the Education Service, Thai Binh Province; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting at the high school in Thai Binh Province where Pham Tuan, first Vietnamese Cosmonaut, studied. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Thế Thuởng [LEE THEES THUWOWNGR]

Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 June 1980 he attended an exhibit marking the first international space flight. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 26 Jun 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIE'NS]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 1 August 1980 he attended a meeting of the Presidium to mark the first successful space flight by a Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

*Vice Minister of Education; on 6 August 1980 he attended an exhibit of high school equipment in France. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 80 p 4)

Châu Quốc Tuấn [CHAAU QUOOC TUAANS]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a meeting of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee to discuss Resolution No 10 of the Municipal VCP Committee as it pertains to religious circles. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 Jun 80 p 1)

Trần Đăng Văn [TRAANF DAWNG VAAN]

Head of the Labor and Wages Department of the State Planning Commission; his article "Some Thoughts on the Thrust for Finding Jobs for Workers" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Aug 80 p 2)

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